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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Men and Money in Spain

Relief From Relief a Need

Consider Spiritual Values

¶ **The Spanish war zone** bristles with bulletins as well as bayonets. As the insurgent besiegers of Bilbao, the Basque capital, break through the first line defenses and pound toward the city, communication with the outside world is broken off, and the fate of the besieged is shrouded in silence. Those familiar with the situation doubt that the Basque loyalists will be able to hold their own. But an insurgent victory at Bilbao by no means spells the defeat of the Government. Indeed, with Germany and Italy formally announcing their decision to resume co-operation with the International Non-Intervention Committee and to take an active part in the mutual patrol of Spanish waters, a step is made toward isolating the Spanish Civil War in such a way that the issue may be decided internally, rather than by sympathizers on either side from without.

¶ **Much added emphasis**, therefore, attaches to the statement of Gen. José Miaja, Madrid defense chief, that "Men and money will win the war." Were non-intervention actually achieved, the Government might claim superiority so far as these two essentials of warfare are concerned. But while men and money are expended on warfare the expenditure is always a loss although it may purchase a victory.

¶ **We nibble some mental** herbage intended for the day's print. Specimen One is solid fare. It's Tully Nettleton's discussion of the topic: "Is Relief Here to Stay?" in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine section. Here's the basis of discussion: WPA claims that a permanent unemployment roll of 4,000,000 demands permanent relief measures. The National Association of Manufacturers asserts that there is no necessity for a permanent unemployment problem; not if co-operation were used in place of industrial strife, at any rate. The association represents management as devising new methods, new commodities, new demands, new "necessities" with a constantly bettered standard of living for all, this constant industrial evolution operating to take up the slack of unemployment due to technologically displaced workers.

¶ **But it's not so simple** as all that. As jobs of one kind disappear owing to new methods and new demands, workers do not automatically step into fresh jobs. There's a time lag, a period of readjustment, and in this period the worker needs assistance while getting new bearings. So: Not "Whether Relief" but "How Much Relief?" seems to be the question. Obviously the federal budget cannot be kept in a state of permanent deficiency to meet huge relief demands without disaster, for if emergency relief continues during prosperous times, it follows that when prosperity is threatened no relief reserve remains with which to forestall the threat. Quite a chewable topic, that. It's a subject society cannot long evade.

¶ **We move on to Specimen Two.** This proves to be Millicent Taylor's usual Wednesday column on the Women's page. She tells of two dogs, German Schnauzers, Prince and Stubel. Stubel went blind, seemed lost, hopeless, couldn't move without collisions. Then Prince took charge. Patiently, intelligently, he lessened the handicaps. Stubel took heart, began to play, became rehabilitated. Just a dog story? Sentimental? Well, perhaps, but if ever the problem posited by Specimen One is met and solved—and it will be—the solution will come through unselfishness and devotion not unrelated to that described in Specimen Two. Intellectually we may reach far into cold theories of economics and sociology without marked results; but—dogs or men—the warmth of reflected Love, always at hand, is ever found efficacious in dissolving obstacles to progress.

¶ **In all the ramifications** of the New Deal, keenly conceived though they may be, there will be found little that in the final analysis actually contributes to true progress except as it bears the hallmark of tolerance, understanding, warmth of human affections. Scholastic theories so often are wrecked on the headlands of human perversity. Men so often refuse to behave as the academicians say they should. So it is to be hoped that the value of spiritual leadership enters into plans announced to the press by Mr. Roosevelt, in which he outlines a national economic program to restore mass purchasing power and increase the national income toward the goal of a socially secure people and a balanced budget. We do not know that such a danger is inherent in the President's plan, but the warning is nevertheless apropos: The securing of temporal relief or material advantages through the surrender of the spiritual, rather than material, incentive to individual development would be a dearly bought possession.

¶ **Paul's advice** to the Galatians is still good for the man who seeks to grow in an upright stature: "But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another."

Reich's London Visit as Peace Move

Berlin Seeks Solution of Issues Now Halting General Agreement

Danube Pact Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 16—The announcement that Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, is to visit London on June 23 is welcomed here as an evidence of the continued improvement in Anglo-German relations which should open the way to closer co-operation between the two states as a basis of a more lasting peace on the European continent.

Discussions will, it is assumed in informed circles here, concern themselves less with formulation of any new agreement than with an attempt to clarify certain European issues which are hindrances to a better understanding.

The problem of a new west European pact to replace Locarno is still unsettled and will undoubtedly be considered in London. But fundamental to and more urgent than this issue is the need for a speedy end of the Spanish civil war.

Could Act as Mediator

Many observers here believe that an Anglo-German agreement could soon end the chaos and even bring an armistice in the Iberian peninsula. Such agreement, it is declared, should not be difficult, considering that Germany's interests in Spain are not territorial but directed toward securing mineral ore supplies.

It is also pointed out here that Germany obviously is best qualified to act as mediator between England and Italy. Moreover, the fact that Baron von Neurath has just completed a round of visits to Belgrade, Sofia and Budapest will also make possible helpful discussions on the future of central and southeast Europe, especially since the presence of so many representatives from that part of the continent at the Coronation gave the British Foreign Office the opportunity of also being fully informed at first hand.

British Policy Approved

The British standpoint regarding the Danubian area as interpreted here is that initiative there should be left to Germany. This has produced a favorable impression here.

Reports of the British Imperial Conference are also welcomed in Berlin as indicative of a better understanding of Germany's attitude on many important issues.

The conference's recommendation

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Germany and Italy Rejoin Committee

By the Associated Press

London, June 16

Germany and Italy formally announced today their decision to resume co-operation with the International Non-Intervention Committee and to take an active part in the neutral patrol of Spanish waters.

The German and Italian ambassadors made the announcement in a joint communiqué which said that the decision was reached "as the result of the agreement on Saturday, June 12, between the four powers responsible for the naval patrol."

A meeting of the International Committee may be held next week, although it may await the answer of the Spanish Government and the insurgents to requested guarantees that patrol ships would not be attacked.

Madrid plans air offensive: Page 6.

More Than Spanish Case Seen at London in Von Neurath Trip

Diplomatic Setting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 16—Although the German Foreign Minister von Neurath's forthcoming visit here is officially declared to be mainly concerned with the Spanish situation, The Christian Science Monitor is able to say categorically that as the result of diplomatic exchanges which have been proceeding since the Coronation the way has been cleared for wider, though quite informal, discussions, particularly about the Danubian area.

If these talks are brought to fruition they will provide a basis for a comprehensive peace settlement in Europe.

To get a clear picture of the present diplomatic situation it is necessary to go back some weeks when as the Monitor at that time disclosed, the British Government decided to give up its attempt to detach Italy from Germany and turned its attention to obtaining direct agreement with the Third Reich.

Danubian Accord Needed

In view of Germany's refusal to accept a western agreement which is tied in with an agreement for other parts of Europe, this new British approach to the problem necessitated making a serious effort for a settlement in the Danubian area before finally coming to grips with the western problem.

It is in light of these facts that not only the Coronation discussions in London between Foreign Secre-

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President Maps Drive to Boost Buying Powers

Declares Relief and Debt Hinge on Increased National Income

'Submerged Third'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt has just taken the press into his confidence on a national economic program so broad that it appears to be the basis for most of the ramified New Deal activity. In essence it appears to be an effort by Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers to give co-ordination and unity to the great problem of restoring American prosperity, and the thesis of it is that relief, old-age pensions, balanced budget and half a dozen other vital matters are all related to one common problem, that of restoring mass purchasing power.

The problem is even more specific than that, as Mr. Roosevelt in the course of a long discussion at the White House yesterday, explained it to newspaper men. It is very largely the problem of the mass purchasing power of the submerged one third of the American population—the submerged one third to which President Roosevelt has more and more frequently adverted since his January inaugural address.

Steps Already Taken

That Mr. Roosevelt is devoting a great measure of his attention to this problem there could be no doubt, either from his own comment or the factual material which he advanced. As to the steps which are underway, they fell into the following categories:

1. Dr. Charles E. Merriam, of the National Resources Board, is co-ordinating studies of the problem in all branches of the Government now engaged upon the problem.

2. The President himself is conferring and hearing reports from committees, the personnel of which vary somewhat with the subject under discussion; these committees canvass and analyze a particular situation with him, in what Mr. Roosevelt facetiously referred to as a "study group." A typical meeting with a committee, the membership of which is given below, met yesterday.

3. The conferences are developing the need for legislation, and Mr. Roosevelt cited in passing the pending wage-hours bill as developing a phase of the matter, after explaining that an earlier approach to the subject of national economic betterment in 1933 had been thwarted by the constitutional difficulties.

4. Mr. Roosevelt will go to the country with the matter later on in the summer, either in a fireside address or through the medium of one of his elaborately presented press conferences.

New Deal Aims

The significance of yesterday's comment, for an understanding of the underlying purposes of the second term of the New Deal, seemed to be sweeping. Administration advisers have recently told the Presi-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

French Chamber Votes Premier Powers to Meet Franc Crisis; Communists Back Government

Two Financial Experts Quit Equalization Fund Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 16—Pledging himself not to devaluate the franc again and not to institute any currency control measures, Premier Léon Blum early today obtained from the Chamber of Deputies decree powers to meet the acute French financial and economic crisis.

After a dramatic midnight-to-sunrise debate the deputies passed the Cabinet's special powers bill by a vote of 346 to 247.

The Senate, which was hostile to the project in its original form, is now expected to approve it. For the French Premier, in order to overcome opposition in the Chamber, was obliged to promise to maintain the franc at present levels and to shun foreign exchange control such as prevails in Germany and Italy.

How Bill Reads

The bill which was passed at 6 o'clock this morning reads as follows:

"The Government is authorized until the end of the current parliamentary session to take by decrees approved in Cabinet meeting the necessary measures for restoration of the public finances as well as for protection of pulic savings, of the currency and of public credit, to maintain franc at its parity fixed by the terms of the monetary law of Oct 1, 1936, and to avert control of currency transactions."

The bill also specifies that the decrees will be submitted to Parlia-

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By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Léon Blum

Premier of France

C.I.O. Wins Aid Of President In Steel Conflict

Concerns Should Be Willing to Sign Contracts With Unions, He Says

Strike Inquiries

Senate Committees Study Mail Charges and Labor Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt gave verbal comfort to labor in the steel strike yesterday in an expression of opinion which provides the curtain raiser for a new act in the labor drama to be played out in the spotlight of the national capital during the next few days.

Asked about current steel strikes in which the issue is the question of signed agreements with the union, the President expressed his belief an employer who is willing to make a verbal agreement should be willing as a matter of good faith to put his name to it in writing.

This was all he would say about the merits of the strike situation despite repeated questioning at his press conference. Otherwise his only notice of the strikes was admission he had just asked Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for news of developments; that he had been assured there were none; and that he was hopeful the situation was going to straighten out.

First Open Comment

Although brief and somewhat vague, these remarks were the first open comment on strikes which has come from the White House since mid-winter and are significant in view of other current developments on this national issue.

Both sides—labor and employers—are about to use the sounding board of congressional investigations to obtain nation-wide publicity for their points of view.

The Republic Steel Corporation, leading employer in the steel strikes, has amassed new evidence which is to be presented to the Senate Postal Affairs Committee tomorrow to further its contention the Administration has permitted labor leaders to censor the United States mails.

On the other hand, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee announces it will start a "prompt and thorough" investigation of the Republic Steel Corporation and particularly the strike at its Chicago plant at which several strikers were killed.

Opposing Viewpoints

Each investigation will tend to hold the objects of its study up before the public gaze as a lawbreaker. The physical fight on the picket lines has its strategic aspect here where friends of each side seek to pillory the opposing side in the forum of the press. Employers have a novel and forceful issue in the charge of interference with the mails—a charge which Republic carried into federal court here yesterday with a petition for a mandamus writ against James A. Farley, Postmaster General. Labor has the charge of company spies, intimidation and well-stocked arsenals of machine guns, tear gas and blackjacks which it already has used with telling effect against other employers through the medium of the same Civil Liberties Committee.

Behind this matching of moves by each side to discredit the other is the basic question of what the National Labor Relations Act requires of an employer under the label of "collective bargaining."

Benefit to Unions

Whether he intended to influence the outcome by this comment is being debated here. But it is certain his expression of opinion does shift the weight of the Administration towards the labor contention on this issue that, whatever the law requires specifically, a refusal by an employer to sign a contract is an indication of bad faith in collective bargaining.

Mr. Roosevelt's contention is almost identical with that of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, and other labor leaders. These admit the labor act does not specifically require the signing of an agreement, but they insist, and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the act, insists with them, that the process of collective bargaining to be sincere must include a willingness on the part of both sides to enter into a binding agreement if one satisfactory to both sides is reached.

Murray Visits Capital

Meanwhile labor's concern over the steel-strike situation, the outcome of which is of great importance to the C. I. O. and the fortunes of John L. Lewis, its chairman, was indicated by two developments here. Phillip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, arrived in Washington to confer both with Mr. Lewis and with Government officials including Miss Perkins.

Shortly after Mr. Murray's arrival, C. I. O. headquarters announced Mr. Lewis probably would leave Washington tonight to visit the strike front himself. He will make at least one speech before a labor mass meeting at Chicago.

Move for House inquiry into strike mail embargo receives setback: Page 2.

Farm-Shop 'Co-op' Turns Against RA In Quest for Cash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., June 16—Jersey Homesteads, model farm-factory colony established near here by the Resettlement Administration, appeared today to have broken with its sponsor by obtaining financial backing from private sources in New York City. With the exception of a few farmers, colonists are garment workers from near-by big cities.

Refusal by Resettlement Administration officials to advance $50,000 for operating capital during the next clothing trade season led colonists to negotiate a private loan and to complete a sales agreement with consumer co-operatives to keep the plant going, according to Benjamin Brown, spokesman for the needleworkers.

The indicated break with the government agency followed months of delay by Resettlement Administration officials in getting the physical plant of the colony in working order. Buildings which were to have been ready for use late last summer still are incomplete, it was said.

Colonists Invest Cash

Since the colony was opened last summer, its operation has been financed by the colonists, each of which invested $500 as the down payment on his home and for membership in the workers co-operative which managed the farm and factory provided by the Federal Government.

Two hundred model homes were planned for Jersey Homesteads with the intention of giving residents employment in a modern factory and on farm lands of the colony. A co-operative store, service facilities and school were supposed to provide a self-contained status, permitting inhabitants to share profits of their labor.

Delay Brings Disappointment

While attractively situated in a beautiful rural district and endowed lavishly by the Federal Government, Jersey Homesteads has been the source of troubled rumors almost since the beginning. Perhaps the most recent of these concerned the demand of a tailor member that his $500 be refunded. After resuming his old job in a New York city shop, the dissatisfied member stressed he preferred adequate wages on Seventh

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Wednesday, June 16, 1937

Making the Constitution

Day-by-day events of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution are "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Students and the News: Mussolini Is Italian Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a student in Fall River, Mass., wrote that Mussolini is "an Italian dish," not only Il Duce—if, indeed, he ever heard of it—was surprised. But more than one educator, laughing with a certain seriousness, turned new attention to the problem of what the average high school or college pupil knows about the world beyond the campus.

Some pretty funny things have been creeping into examination papers, giving educators the slightly uncomfortable feeling that the rarefied air of the desert air isn't confined, these days, to the desert.

For instance, a bright young man who may easily have been in his sophomore year in college though he was being examined in a freshman literature course, wrote somberly that "Shakespeare was a Victorian poet of the eighteenth century." Mr. Shakespeare would be surprised.

Some Outstanding Answers

The questionnaire given the public school pupils in Fall River yielded facts which certainly ought to make the World Almanac; to wit, that Maxim Litvinoff is a violinist on Eddie Cantor's radio program, that John D. M. Hamilton was (sic) "the first secretary of the treasury under Washington" and that Léon Blum, Premier of France is a noted flower grower. Dipping into the phenomena of world affairs, one pupil named as the country now torn by fierce civil warfare "Russia."

If, as Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, has lately said, leading newspapers have developed staffs capable of understanding the work both of the scholar and the natural scientist, they seem still to have left something undone in the way of making disseminated information stick universally in the minds of readers. An examination given recently in Ohio to students from the seventh grade to high school seniors, containing 100 questions, brought forth some very peculiar answers. Teachers were pained to discover, not merely one, but several high school students who were quite unable to identify Franklin D. Roosevelt. There was nothing to show whether they were Republicans.

In the same examination several examinees identified the Chief Justice of the United States variously as Albert Einstein, Hermann Göring, Stanley Baldwin, William Lemke, J. Edgar Hoover and William E. Borah. So curious is this confusion of identities that it is possible to wonder if, like the man who played under Toscanini for something like 40 concerts and finally admitted sadly, charged with playing steadily more and more badly, that he just didn't like music, these students just didn't like knowledge.

Hermann Göring, by the way, proved a pitfall to many a student. Those who did not take him for a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court thought he was either the Socialist Premier of France (which would scarcely be soothing to M. Blum) or Italy's Foreign Minister (wounding to the amour propre of Count Cianno), or maybe U. S. Ambassador to France, dictator of Russia, or maybe merely a winner of a Nobel Peace Prize.

It will doubtless be a surprise to Eugene O'Neill to learn that, so far as some students

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'Liquor Rebellion' In Augusta, Ga., Is Charged by Cleric

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 16 (AP)—The Rev. Grover F. Tyner, Baptist minister, considered today an appeal for state militiamen to suppress what he called "an open liquor rebellion" in this "dry" Georgia city.

Mr. Tyner said yesterday he felt drastic action was required in view of the declaration of Augusta's police director, Col. R. L. Chambers Sr., that licensed whisky would be sold here "as long as I have anything to do with it."

In a referendum last week Georgia rejected repeal of the 22-year-old prohibition law by about 8200 votes. Augusta voted wet by more than five to one.

"In my interpretation," Mr. Tyner said, "the state law is supreme, and when a municipality defies it a state of rebellion exists."

Augusta has "legalized" whisky through sale of annual beverage licenses to places meeting police approval.

In Washington, D. C., yesterday W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, notified Georgia officials the Government would do what it could to prevent violations of the Georgia law.

Economics in the News

The Gold Problem Again—Government Hoarding Topic of Anxious Inquiry—Washington and London Buying and Storing

By H. B. E.

WASHINGTON, June 16—As in New York, where I have just spent several days, so in Washington—the gold problem is the subject of anxious inquiry.

London and Washington are the only two buyers of the yellow metal. In both centers the gold is not only being bought; it is being locked away. In other words, it is serving no purpose whatsoever to business. Indeed, in both centers the acquisitions have given a real meaning to the old French phrase of an embarrassment of riches.

In Washington the Treasury actually has to borrow money in order to buy the unwanted gold. The borrowings, indeed, are going on at such a rate that the buying of gold has become a debt-breeding factor of the first importance.

Where is the gold coming from? From two sources, the world's mines and private hoards.

¶

Back in 1928 and 1929 I used to listen to many discussions on gold, whereat the experts concluded that the world was facing an imminent shortage in the gold supply. Joseph Kitchin in London was then the world's leading authority. He put the peak in output, I believe, at 1937. Taking his figures as authoritative, sundry Geneva conclaves urged that the nations must economize, or ration their gold holdings—make them, that is to say, do more work.

We are now in the computed year of peak output. The output of the world's mines is now more than 50 per cent above the output in the days when the experts used to make the world's flesh creep about an imminent shortage. And yet there is no peak in sight. Instead the mines are erupting metal at an ever increasing rate. Nobody nowadays would venture to estimate the life, say of the Russian gold-fields, now second among the world's producers.

It is perhaps only fair to say that Russia was always regarded as the imponderable among the world's mines. Whence came a ray of hope to the Jeremiahs. In an effort to wrap the ray in a joke, the optimists used to say that Russian gold would save the capitalistic system! The relatively swift turn of events is making that quip more than a little ironical. For Russian gold may almost be said to be engaged, with other mines, in "over-saving" the capitalist system!

¶

The other source of gold in private hoards is coming in for increasing attention. At every press conference Secretary Morgenthau seems to be asked to estimate the size of the hoards. Of course, he doesn't know. Nobody does.

During the depression wealthy individuals and firms turned their savings into gold. This they kept in European vaults against the day when they would put them to work. That day has not arrived and yet the gold is being taken out of bank vaults and turned into dollars and pounds. Why? Because of the fear that gold will either be dropped in price by the United States, the only purchaser at a fixed price, or demonetized altogether. With such rumors stirring, the gold hoarder naturally is anxious to get rid of his holdings.

Since I last wrote on the gold problem a significant event has occurred in connection with gold buying. At that time Washington was doing the lion's share of buying. Now London is sharing the responsibility. In other words, there has developed a kind of partnership between London and Washington in upholding the gold market. The entente was not reached, I hear, without a few veiled threats emanating from Washington. The rumor is that the Treasury said that, without London's co-operation, the United States could not, unaided, continue to buy gold, at least to buy it at $35 an ounce.

If carried into effect, such a threat would have affected the British Commonwealth very adversely. For South Africa and Canada are first and third respectively among world producers. The British, therefore, are anxious to see the gold market supported. And, acquiescing in Washington's invitation, they have lately been absorbing as much as America; but they are trying to persuade the dominion to share the burden of gold buying.

¶

This is the only way to tackle the gold problem—by joint action. But action has not yet gone far enough. The gold that has been accumulating in London and Washington is really gold that belongs to other people. If the metal were restored to its rightful owners, much of the gold problem would disappear. But such a restoration is inhibited because the rightful owners prefer to keep their money in London and Washington. I am thinking particularly about the French owners. What is really required, consequently, is an extension of the British Commonwealth conference to take in the United States and France, so as to round out the tripartite monetary understanding of last September into a broader economic understanding. Only by the extension of the principles enunciated last September can the tense French situation be retrieved.

There remains the problem of the vastly increased output from the mines. As to this, I like the suggestion advanced by Economic Statistics, that producing countries should tax newly-produced gold. These producing countries have done well as a result of the advance in the price of gold. It is to their advantage to see it supported. But it cannot be supported by contributing to a surfeit of gold at the present time.

U. S.-Canadian Parley Stresses Trade Entente

KINGSTON, Ont., June 16 (CP)—Long-range desirability of broadening trade arrangements between the United States and Canada, in preference to developing individual "balanced economies," or in the alternative promotion of world economic liberalism, was stressed yesterday as the conference on Canadian-American affairs engaged in a general discussion of tariffs and trade.

While several of the university economists discussed tariffs and their effects, Newton D. Baker, former United States Secretary of War, questioned whether tariffs were merely an economic question. He suggested the policy being advocated for a Canada-United States economic bloc would ultimately lead to international aggression.

Pros and Cons

Mary Van Kleek of the Russell Sage Foundation, held that tariffs were merely a symptom, and to discuss tariffs scientifically was to miss their deeper significance. She urged the conference to consider tariffs from the viewpoint of whether they raised the standard of living in North America, as a basis for constructive measures.

Discussion flowed back and forth from an ardent free trade argument by former Senator A. O. Stanley of Washington, United States chairman of the International Joint Commission, to advocacy of a balanced national economy by W. H.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Bethlehem Steel Workers Ballot Demand of C. I. O.

The Committee for Industrial Organization invoked the Wagner Labor Law today and asked the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to agree to a collective bargaining election at the Cambria plant, Johnstown, Penna., where 15,000 men normally are employed. Meantime, as two strike settlements enabled 25,000 men to return to work in General Motors plants, a back-to-work movement collapsed at Youngstown, Ohio, as a dynamite explosion heightened tension in that city.

Labor news as summarized by the Associated Press:

Washington—Coinciding with President Roosevelt's statement supporting the C. I. O.'s demand for signed contracts, the National Labor Relations Board said it probably would rule on the question of whether labor agreements must be signed. Senators H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania indicate their determination to go ahead with the Senate inquiry into the steel strike. The Senate Civil Liberties Committee launches a "thorough" investigation of the strike.

Warren, Ohio—Judge Lynn B. Griffith ordered the Republic Steel Corporation to bring into court any records showing how much had been spent for machine guns, tear gas, "labor spies, private detective agencies and company unions."

Columbus, Ohio—Governor Davey, his steel peace parley failing, seeks conferences this week with Tom Girdler, Republic board chairman, and Frank Purnell, Youngstown Sheet & Tube president.

Saginaw, Mich.—The C. I. O.'s six-day strike at the Chevrolet Motor Company foundry is settled, paving the way for return of workers at General Motors units in Flint, Bay City and Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, which closed because of shortages.

Youngstown, Ohio—Back-to-work movement of non-strikers in Youngstown Sheet & Tube mills ends inconclusively. Frank Purnell, Sheet & Tube president, says he will not reopen plants until he has "assurances from civil authorities for protection."

At the same time Mr. Purnell received a warning that some 10,000 strike-idle steel workers in the Mahoning Valley are "becoming impatient" and there would be "serious trouble soon" if they are held back from their jobs.

Chicago, Ill.—Illinois miners affiliated with United Mine Workers of America gained two-year contract for 35-hour, six-day week and 10 per cent minimum wage increase boosting basic pay from $5.50 to $6 a day.

Other labor news: Page 2.

U. S. Cruiser Plans Visit to Vladivostok

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The navy announced today it was considering sending the cruiser Augusta, flagship of the American squadron in Asiatic waters, on an official visit to Soviet Russia's strategic seaport of Vladivostok.

Naval officers said they long have favored such a gesture in the interest of international good will.

The Augusta is the flagship of Admiral H. E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet. She is a 10,000 ton cruiser completed in 1931, and carries a crew of 500 men and 50 officers.

The last United States naval vessel to call at Vladivostok was the gunboat Sacramento, which served as a station ship for the American crew operating the nearby Russian island radio station until 1923.

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Charges of School 'Spoils' Arouse Chicago Civic Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 16 — Stirred by indications that machine politicians are using public schools of Chicago as spoils to an increasing degree, civic groups are rising to protect the institutions.

"There seems to be a general uprising against the kind of school administration the city has put up with for years past," said Nelson B. Henry, professor of education at the University of Chicago and a close observer of Chicago's educational affairs, speaking at a recent civic meeting.

While summer vacation has just begun for children and teachers, citizens concerned about the future of free education here are in no mood to take a holiday from their civic responsibilities. The City Club, for example, has appointed a special committee to investigate school affairs. It acted after hearing charges of abuses in the public educational system, made by Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, executive secretary of the Citizens' Schools Committee.

Teachers Join Protest

Other groups which are considering special action in defense of the schools include the Chicago Church Federation and the Joint Committee on Public School Affairs, representing many civic groups. As for the teachers, their opposition to the present regime was voiced in a mass meeting of 4000 members of the profession here recently, when they met to consider forming a single big union.

Charges of political control of Chicago school affairs are no novelty. The Kelly-Nash political machine is not the first to be accused of attempting to run the schools. Time and again Chicago school affairs have been advertised to the nation by clashes between politicians and educators. The most dramatic of these episodes was that in which William Hale Thompson, in his campaign for the mayoralty in 1927, made a pledge to remove Superintendent William McAndrew on political grounds. It was one election promise that was carried out.

Again, Chicago's failure to pay its teachers over a long period during the depression made many believe some adverse influence was at work in the schools. While causes of the "payless pay days" were complex, several facts stood out to indicate that teachers suffered more severely than other public employees. No other group had to work with 8½ months' pay due them. Nor did others fare so badly in salary cuts. Teachers saw their pay shaved down 23½ per cent and when they left their classrooms this June that cut was still in full effect, although other city employees had received full or partial restorations. In addition, teaching loads have been increased beyond usual standards for accredited schools.

Another cause of discontent with school policy here was the drastic revision of the system in 1933, carried through by the school board against the advice of the superintendent.

This revision, claimed to have been made for economy, stirred civic indignation because many persons felt it was ordered by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who appointed most of the board members.

While the task of freeing schools from political influence seems difficult, there are bright streaks in the sky at present which promise eventual effective civic action, observers say.

Most encouraging sign of the moment, it is said, is the growing interest shown by influential business men in the problem. In the past the reluctance of business men to fight the political machine for fear of reprisals has been regarded as a handicap to reform movements. But now an excellent example has been set by leading industrialists, among them the president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who are giving their services as members of the advisory board of the Citizens' Schools Committee. Others are contributing financially. This committee makes no secret of its opposition to the present City Hall administration of the schools.

Learning Warship Routine

R. O. T. C. Men and Their Teacher

Members of University of Washington Naval Classes Going on "Shakedown" Cruise. Inset—Commander Eric L. Barr, Assistant Professor of Naval Science

Naval Students Sail Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16 — It's off to the bounding main for 85 students of the University of Washington aboard the U. S. S. Colorado to pursue their education in a month of "sea school."

Members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, these youths will attempt to put into practice the training they have received during the school year as another phase in the present era of practical education.

A month of varied activity lies ahead of them—daily lectures and naval training, together with a chance to see more of the world as they visit San Francisco, Hilo, and Honolulu.

Bidding farewell to Seattle, the battleship steams out of Puget Sound with the students catching their last glimpse of the hinterland in passing the Olympic mountains, the heavily-laden snow caps gleaming white against the foreground of green foothills.

After sleeping in a hammock for the first time, every man is awakened at 5:30 a. m. to find himself on an endless prairie of green—the mighty Pacific. Cleaning his quarters and scrubbing the decks occupy his time until 7:30, when breakfast is served. Then back to quarters for muster and physical drill at 9 o'clock.

Gun drill on the five-inch guns is next on the program, followed by a lecture at 10:40 on "Safety Precautions." After lunch there is more gun drill, with the hours before dinner devoted to study, amply aided by a complete library.

Evening will offer entertainment in the form of a movie for those who enjoy it.

All during the day students have been standing two-hour watches, either in the engine room, learning the mechanics of a battleship, or on the bridge, learning practical navigation. Such is a typical day while at sea.

The first stop, San Francisco, offers a one-day shore leave; and when the Colorado gets underway again, it will carry an added student group, from the Naval Reserve Corps of the University of California.

Eight days go by on the broad Pacific. Then with the same exultation that must have touched the heart of Capt. James Cook, the students see land—broad, rolling, flat hills sloping upward toward the sky, to disappear in the clouds. Soon they anchor at Hilo, for four days of sightseeing and recreation, including a trip to Kiluae, the gaping volcano that only three years ago was in action.

Leaving Hilo on Tuesday, the boys prepare for their big test—Friday's short range battle practice, shooting the five-inch guns at targets. With 15 men to a gun, the students of Washington and California align themselves on opposite sides of the ship and begin a competition. Last year both schools hit 27 out of 32 targets, with California winning by one tenth of a point.

Four days at Honolulu for more sightseeing, and then the homeward trip begins, Washington students disembarking at Seattle July 13, while the California boys continue down the coast aboard the Colorado.

Accompanying the students will be the president of the University of Washington, Dr. Lee Paul Sieg. Lieut. Burton Davis, naval instructor, will be in charge of the Washington group, and Commander Eric L. Barr of Washington will be advisor of both schools for the trip.

While these students are visiting Hawaii, 33 others, more advanced, will tour Alaskan waters aboard the U. S. Destroyer Fox, in a cruise that gives more chance for practical navigation. Naval students left at home will enjoy week-end cruises aboard Eagle boats.

A course in naval science and tactics was added to the curriculum of the University of Washington in 1926, when Congress provided for Naval R. O. T. C. at six schools in the nation. Only 200 students are allowed to take this four-year course, chosen on the basis of character, leadership, mental capacity, and physical perfectness.

Students attend naval classes and drills five hours each week. At the end of four years they receive a commission in the Volunteer Naval Reserve. Instructors in the course are graduates of the United States Naval Academy. The Washington Corps has Capt. G. M. Ravenscroft as its leader.

Postal-Strike Inquiry Hits Snag

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The House Post Office Committee reported adversely today a resolution to require the Postmaster General to give Congress all information on charges the postal service had refused to deliver mail to Ohio steel plants where workers are on strike.

Representative James M. Mead (D) of New York, committee chairman, made public a letter from W. W. Howes, acting Postmaster General, denying the department had refused to make delivery of mail which conformed to "established conditions."

Mr. Howes added, however, postal officials at Youngstown, Niles and Warren, Ohio, "declined to accept parcels of a character not hitherto mailed to the addressee industrial plants."

Refusal Explained

Mr. Howes said the parcels, containing food and clothing, were refused on the ground postal authorities would be "in no better position to effect delivery within the plants involved than the private carriers previously performing this service, without endangering the person of the postal employees" and the safety of the mail involved.

The resolution called on the Postmaster General to say whether any stoppage or interference with the mail on the part of either companies or labor groups had been encountered or permitted. In response to that inquiry Mr. Howes said there had been objection by labor groups to delivery of foods and other items of merchandise to the plants at Youngstown, Niles and Warren, but that "our normal mail service has been maintained."

Mails Were Delayed

"There may have been a few instances where mails were delayed, but ultimately deliveries were effected to the plants without any violence," Mr. Howes wrote.

"The chief inspector will make an appropriate investigation of all interference with the delivery of the mails and submit to the proper representative of the Department of Justice all facts connected therewith for suitable action," he added.

McKenney on Committee

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., announced yesterday Paul K. McKenney, Columbus, Ga., manufacturer, becomes a member of the executive committee of the institute by virtue of his recent election as president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. Mr. McKenney also has been elected a member of the board of directors of the institute.

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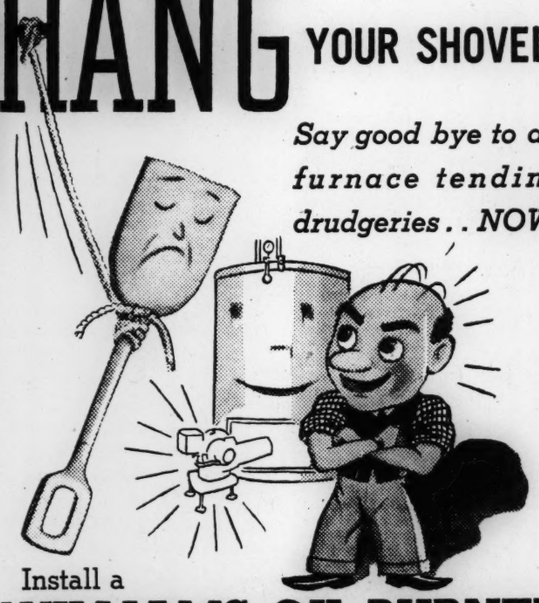
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Use of Violence in Strikes Splits Ranks of Union Backers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., June 16—Illumination on some of the basic economic and emotional factors in the present labor strife, particularly upon motives and rationalization behind the use of force, is provided in a re-examination of the "labor holiday" that tied up business activity in this city.

Various contributing factors have been named by union leaders to explain the holiday, which tied up Lansing's business activities on June 7. Underlying them all, however, is the question of force. The issue does not appear to be essentially a contest between labor and industry, as United Automobile Workers of America leaders feel, but rather a contest between those on one side who advocate the use of violence, if necessary, to accomplish adjustments, and those on the other side who believe recourse to force instead of law will solve nothing but will, instead, merely intensify wrong conditions.

No effort is made by the U. A. W. A. to deny that laws were broken during the holiday when some 12,000 factory men took over control of downtown Lansing, forced stores to close, blockaded streets and brought all public transportation service to a standstill. They do deny, however, the demonstration was inspired by a disrespect for American law and insist the holiday was necessary to draw attention to injustices toward labor. The cause of labor looms foremost in their arguments, and the end in view is stressed more than the means employed.

Injunction Called Unfair

Their attitude toward court injunctions illustrates the local U. A. W. A. leaders' standpoint. They are acting on the assumption labor can find no help for itself through the courts. They regard the injunction as an unfair weapon used against them by manufacturers to deprive them of their right to protest against and compel the remedying of working conditions. They feel this right remains theirs even where laws state to the contrary, and they regard such laws as "improper" and contrary to "national policy."

The feeling is prevalent here that labor has cause for complaint. But an increasing discrimination is being made by observers between labor, as a generality, and unionism, as represented by the U. A. W. A. Many who favor the cause of unionism are concerned lest a continuation of tactics employed in the holiday demonstration bring a public reaction powerful enough to crush the U. A. W. A. and C. I. O. and deal a severe setback to the cause of labor.

But while prejudice here against the U. A. W. A. has gained of late, the fact remains the union has demonstrated surprising strength. Leaders claim 15,000 local members, principally in the Olds Motor Works, Reo Motor Car Company, Fisher Body Corporation (Lansing branch), and Motor Wheel Corporation plants. On a basis of three persons to a family, the union claims to represent at least 45,000 persons, or almost half of Lansing's entire population.

Four Reasons for Holiday

Four main reasons for the holiday are cited by Lester Washburn, president of the local U. A. W. A. They are:

1. Protest against the attitude of public officials toward labor and labor problems.
2. Protest against "discriminatory" methods employed in making arrests where workmen are concerned.
3. Protest against "improper" state labor laws.
4. Show of local U. A. W. A. strength.

According to Mr. Washburn, the "straw which broke the camel's back" and precipitated the holiday was the arrest and jailing of eight U. A. W. A. sympathizers for picketing and other activities at a strike-bound plant here. His wife was one of those arrested. Mr. Washburn said he and other factory men resented the fact the sheriff's officers made the arrests at 2 a. m., taking the eight persons from their homes to the city jail to await arraignment later in the day.

Sheriff Allan MacDonald, who directed the arrests, said his deputies acted as they did to prevent trouble. The large number of pickets and U. A. W. A. sympathizers, some armed with clubs, made it likely violence would result from any attempt on his part to serve warrants in the normal course of events, the sheriff explained.

The labor trouble had developed at the plant of the Capitol City Wrecking Company. Six employees were discharged soon after the U. A. W. A. had organized some of the workers. Company officials said there was no work for the six. Union leaders charged the firm had hired other men to fill the jobs vacated.

Strike Is Called

A strike was called May 21. U. A. W. A. leaders charge company officials had refused to negotiate with the union regarding reinstatement of discharged workmen. An appeal to the National Labor Relations Board to intervene was rejected, according to Mr. Washburn, because the firm was not engaged in interstate commerce. Picketing was started by union sympathizers, who gained possession of the plant and thereafter refused to allow even company officials on the premises.

The company obtained an injunction forbidding U. A. W. A. pickets from interfering either directly or indirectly with workmen or officers of the firm. The arrests followed and the scene of the trouble suddenly changed from the small plant to the state Capitol. Throngs of workmen visited the office of Gov. Frank Murphy and thousands made the capitol the union headquarters for the day. Hundreds of U. A. W. A. sympathizers milled about in corridors of the City Hall where the eight pickets were still in jail. No attempt at a jail delivery was made, however.

Three of the pickets were arraigned and released during the forenoon. They were charged with having violated the injunction. The remaining five were kept in jail until late afternoon, however, when they were arraigned on charges of "molesting and disturbing" laborers at work, in violation of a state law. They all pleaded "not guilty," and trial dates were set.

Michigan Picket Law

Michigan law permits picketing only so long as pickets keep moving and so long as they do not molest or interfere with workers.

At present, a bill which would establish a state labor relations commission having power to act in labor troubles is before the Senate, having passed the House. It would delay action of judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes. According to Governor Murphy, who sponsored the measure, Michigan is pioneering in the labor relations legislation field and his bill is the first of its kind proposed to a state legislature.

The Michigan measure would provide machinery aimed to head off strikes and mediate them if they occur.

General Motors Strikes End

DETROIT, Mich., June 16 (AP)—Termination of two strikes in General Motors plants opened the way today for some 25,000 employees to return to work, but settlement of a third was complicated by the refusal of sit-downers to vacate the factory.

One of the two strikes settled was in the Chevrolet gray iron foundry at Saginaw, Mich., where 5500 had been idle since last Thursday. The plant will resume operations late today. Stoppage of operations had caused several dependent General Motors units to suspend.

The other settlement was at Baltimore, Md., where 2200 men will return to work in the Fisher Body and Chevrolet assembly plants tomorrow.

Management of the Buffalo, N. Y., Fisher Body plant announced a brief strike which closed it and the Chevrolet assembly plant there had been settled, but 700 strikers refused to evacuate the body plant.

George S. Wilson, head of the Buffalo local of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America, said the men would remain in the building until the management meets union demands concerning seniority rights.

Charles Hoehn, body plant manager, said the company would not negotiate further until the strikers leave. Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. international president who effected the Saginaw settlement, confined his comment on the Buffalo situation to: "I know the company will grant seniority."

'Mary' Furnace Ends Six-Year Holiday To Make Pig Iron

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—With most of the modern blast furnaces in the Mahoning valley still banked because of the steel strike, 95-year-old "Mary" furnace at the Lowellville plant of Sharon Steel Corporation, oldest stack in the district, went back into blast today after being cold for six years.

"Mary," the only hand-filled furnace in this section, was lighted by 12-year-old Gretchen Roemer, daughter of Henry A. Roemer, president of the company, in a ceremony this morning. The furnace employs 250 men, and will produce 400 tons of pig iron a day.

Sharon Steel is operating under a SWOC contract, following a consent election May 25.

American Locomotive Strike Call Canceled

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Union leaders withdrew today a call for a strike tomorrow among the more than 2000 workers of the American Locomotive Company. John Cory, organizer for the C. I. O.-affiliated United Locomotive Workers Union, said a National Labor Relations Board hearing on the union's petition for recognition had been called for June 21 here and "this development forestalls any strike action."

Steel Union Asks Bethlehem Vote On Bargaining Agent

PITTSBURGH, June 16 (AP)—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee proposed today to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation an election at its Cambria works in Johnstown, Penna., to determine whether John L. Lewis' steel union will represent employees in collective bargaining.

Headquarters of the union here announced a telegram had been sent to Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem, with the authority of Philip Murray, chairman of the committee, making the proposal. The union stipulated in the message that if the union wins the election, the company should agree to a written contract "embodying terms mutually agreed upon in joint conference."

The strike at Johnstown was called at midnight last Friday. The plant employs about 15,000 men.

3000 Hat Workers Stage Sit-Down in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Nearly 3000 employees of the John B. Stetson Company, hat manufacturers, sat idle at their usual places in the plant, demanding a closed shop and check-off system. Spokesmen for the strikers said yesterday, the second day of the strike, they would resume work if the company agreed to arbitrate.

George W. Mackinnon, president of the company, said the strike was called without any attempt on the part of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union to discuss differences with the company.

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Junior Chamber Told Profit Tax Is Brake on Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 16—Declaring parts of the Federal Revenue Act of 1936 in its present form economically dangerous to the credit structure of the nation's business, the committee on taxation and governmental expenditures of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce yesterday recommended its amendment.

In its report, the committee stated defects of the act should be eliminated to "alleviate certain hardships the measure now imposes on business."

"Admittedly, heavy taxes on profits act as a brake on a free and natural market," stated the committee report signed by Robert W. Knox of New York, chairman. "It creates a set of artificial conditions which tend to inflate values out of all proportions to the business factors upon which values otherwise would be based."

Separate Statute Asked

As the report was presented, speakers pointed out that if capital gains are to be taxed, they should be taxed under a statute distinct from income tax laws.

Remarking that the section of the revenue act levying a surtax on undistributed profits of a corporation was a "decided departure from methods employed in prior revenue acts," and that "certain weaknesses were already apparent," the committee recommended that this provision be amended.

It suggested amendment to remove "inequities" resulting from restrictions in state laws against payment of dividends until any existing impairment of capital has been replaced.

The committee said a tax on "unearned increment" may be justified but such a tax never should be imposed on the income tax theory, that is, ability to pay; rather it should be based on "benefits received."

Consolidated Returns

Stating the American form of doing business requires a single business unit to conduct its affairs through the medium of more than one corporation, the committee also urged that provision be made to permit corporations to make consolidated returns "so they may be taxed in a fair and equitable manner."

First-day registrations, soaring close to the 1500 mark, surpassed all previous marks for an annual Junior Chamber of Commerce convention, and drew from Marvin Hurley, executive secretary, the statement that prosperity was more apparent among the younger businessmen than it was last year.

Mr. Hurley said this year's registrations for initial sessions are 40 per cent better than last year's high when the conclave was held at Memphis, Tenn.

Other opening day business centered on the admitting of 43 organizations into membership in the national body. Six of the charters were granted to state organizations in Georgia, Washington, Utah, New Jersey, and North and South Carolina. Others were city groups, including an organization in Fairbanks, Alaska.

AAA Seeks to Improve Prices by Buying Milk

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced yesterday the Government would buy 3,264,000 pounds of dry skim milk under a surplus removal program "to improve marketing conditions and prices to farmers."

Bids of from 5.5 to 6.25 cents a pound were accepted from 12 companies, and the milk product will be distributed to state relief agencies. Deliveries this month will be from New York State, among others.

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Young China Embarks on an Outing

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Setting Forth With Their Friends for an Excursion on the Hudson River

President Favors Sliding Scale On Local WPA Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt has let it be known that he believes the requirement of a 40 per cent contribution to WPA from local communities would work hardships in many sections of the country and result in serious administrative difficulties.

The President's view, given at a press conference, prefaced debate in the Senate on the proviso inserted in the 1938 relief bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It is expected to have considerable influence on the vote.

A hard and fast rule requiring communities to pay two fifths of the cost of the WPA program in their localities would be unfair, the President held, because no two communities are in the same financial position. One might be able to contribute the 40 per cent, but another might not. The President favored the present method of studying each community's resources individually to determine the most it is able to pay.

From an administrative standpoint, the President said, he would be put in the position of having to say publicly that one community was in a strong financial condition and could increase its taxes without injury and that another was bankrupt. He indicated that he would not relish the task.

Further ammunition against the 40 per cent requirement was furnished in a minority report issued by the 10 members of the Senate appropriations committee who opposed its inclusion in the bill. They said the amendment would have the effect of reducing federal expenditures for relief next year by approximately half the sum asked by the President. Many cities and towns would be unable to raise the 40 per cent and would prefer not to get federal relief than to put themselves in a pauper class.

An indication of administration strength in the Senate was given yesterday when a motion to restrict reappropriation of all unexpended relief balances was voted down 53-25. This action, in effect, added approximately $233,000,000 to the $1,500,000,000 relief fund for next year.

Passage of the amendment, Senator Kenneth McKellar, (D) of Tennessee, told the Senate, would have cut an additional 120,000 off the relief rolls and hold up work on many projects for which funds have been allocated.

10,000 Trees in World's Fair

NEW YORK—Some of the 10,000 shade trees brought from several eastern states for transplanting in the extensive landscaping of the New York World's Fair of 1939 are more than 40 years old, 55 feet in height with trunks 18 inches in diameter.

From Chinese Need Grew Club To Aid Women in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One day in 1932 cable dispatches from China brought serious news, and emphasized the need for loyal Chinese everywhere to raise immediate relief funds.

Two Chinese women, reading their newspapers in the Chinese Quarter in New York, looked at each other, and then said quietly "This is a direct call upon us."

To understand what they did, and what that activity of 1932 has grown into, it is well to look for a moment at the two women.

One is Mrs. Jessie Young. If you were to call upon her in the office of one of the four big businesses she manages—and she is an insurance broker, besides—you would find her wearing simple, Occidental clothes. Chances are she would be wearing her hat too, for she is constantly on the go.

Mrs. Young was born at 19 Mott Street, when what is now a much larger community was just a small cluster of dim, mysterious buildings overhanging a network of narrow, twisting streets. She grew up in the quarter, married, had four sons. Widowed four years ago, it was necessary for her to take the responsibility for her family. She sent the two eldest boys to Canton, for three years in the middle school of Ling Nam University so they could know something about China at first-hand observation." The two little boys, now just entering their teens, stayed with her.

The other of the two women is Miss Theodora Chan. For ten years she has been secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. She took a master's degree at the University of California in 1920, and another at Teachers' College in 1922. Four years ago she married William M. C. Wang, Oberlin graduate and secretary of the Far East Merchants Association. It is Mr. Wang who speaks of her as Miss Chan. Ask him if it isn't a little unusual for a Chinese wife to continue to use her maiden name and he will laugh, saying, "Well, for so long everybody knew her as Miss Chan; her name had significance as she went on with her work; it would be very confusing for everybody to be told that now they must cease to call her Miss Chan, and call her Mrs. Wang!"

Miss Chan wears Chinese dress. Ask Mr. Wang about that. He laughs again. "It is nice that she does. We like to see the Chinese woman contipue to wear her native dress."

Mrs. Young and Miss Chan decided to begin at once to raise money for a relief fund, and secured $7695 in a single day. The money had to be raised wherever it could. There was no organization of the women through which to work. And that was what gave Mrs. Young and Miss Chan the idea for what is now the Chinese Woman's Association. It has about 400 members, and every social, cultural and recreational activity that could be adapted to life in the quarter.

Eventually the association will have a building of its own, like the "Y" building in San Francisco. The plan is for a dormitory large enough to accommodate 25 people, an auditorium to seat 500, a modern gymnasium and a floor for offices, playrooms, the reading room, club rooms, and so on. It is characteristic of the women not to say they "expect" to have it, but to say that, with faith, love, hope and hard work they are going to have it.

The association has some Western members. Mrs. Buck is one of them. And Gertrude Nicolson and Anna Lawrence. It would like to have more, for one of the association purposes is a further acquaintance and understanding between Far Easterners and Westerners.

The conditions of membership are simple, but they are eloquent. They involve a promise not to buy, sell or use any goods produced by a violator of the letter as well as the spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact; an earnest effort to promote, stimulate, and maintain better understanding of the Chinese and their customs, history and problems; a stanch determination to preach the necessity of arbitration in all disputes and, if need be, the doctrine of complete personal boycott and financial sanctions against disturbers of world peace.

Educator Asks Freedom to Climb For Individual

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 16 (AP)—The "great evil" of American education has been "regimentation" and "regimentation is the method of preparing students not for democracy but for dictatorship," Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, told Indiana University's 1075 graduates June 14.

"Curiously enough," he said, "the word 'democracy' is often invoked by those who wish to try the impossible task of giving all young people in our schools an exactly similar training. Nothing could be more injurious to the common welfare. Different men have different talents. Education is a problem of the development of the abilities of the individual."

Dr. Aydelotte, principal speaker at commencement excercises in Memorial Stadium, said the nation's political and economic troubles indicated "we have not yet solved the problem of democratic education." Further he said:

"We have undertaken to build a ladder from the lowest places to the highest, but progress up that ladder has in too many cases been impeded by a solid rank of individuals of varying abilities—some capable of climbing rapidly, some only slowly—and progress has necessarily been at the rate of the slowest. The great evil of American education has been regimentation."

Dr. Aydelotte, who was graduated from Indiana University in 1900, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in a twilight ceremony in the stadium preceding his commencement address.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, retiring after 35 years as president of the university, and J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis industrialist, were honored with similar degrees.

Old Jewelry at Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—An exhibit of old jewelry, known as the Morgan gem collection, was placed on view at the American Museum of Natural History here today. In the showing are pieces collected in the United States and Europe and representative of a cross-section of life and culture dating from the Revolution in America and the reign of Louis Phillippe in France.

Balloon Entries Of Five Countries To Race for Cup

BRUSSELS, June 16 (AP)—Twelve balloons representing five countries will take off here June 20 in the race for the fifth Gordon Bennett Cup.

The Belgian Royal Aero Club received notice from William Enyhart, secretary of the contest board of the National Aeronautic Association at Washington that the United States, six times winner of the annual event probably will have no entries.

Belgium, Germany and Poland have entered three balloons each; France, two, and Switzerland one. Last year's winner, Ernest Demuyter, who covered a distance of 1150 miles from Warsaw to Mjedlec, north of Archangel, was one of the Belgian entries. His victory gave Belgium the initial year on the fifth cup.

United States balloonists won the second Gordon Bennett cup with their three successive victories in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and offered a third cup which they won by victories in 1929, 1930 and 1932. There was no race in 1931.

The first cup was won by Mr. Demuyter of Belgium in the races of 1922, 1923 and 1924, and Poland won the fourth.

Entries and pilots for this year's race are:

Poland—Warszawa II, F. Hynek; Polonia II, A. Janus; L. O. P. P., Z. Burzynski.

Germany — Deutschland, Karl Goetze; Sachsen, Kurt Schaeffer; Chemnitz, Richard Schutze.

Belgium—Belgica, E. Demuyter; S. 11, Captain Thonnard; Bruxelles, Philip Quersin.

Switzerland—Zurich III, Erich Tilgenkaup.

France—J. M. Crombez and Ch. Dollfus (entries not yet named.)

Bishop of Durham Accepts Vicar Jardine's Resignation

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The Bishop of Durham yesterday accepted the resignation of the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, who performed the religious ceremony at the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, as vicar of St. Paul's Church, Darlington.

The Bishop, head of the diocese in which the Rev. Mr. Jardine has served since 1927, wrote: "I can have no hesitation in accepting the resignation of your benefice, appointing Oct. 10 as the date at which it will take effect."

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—VARIATION—
To yolks add 3 tbsp. finely chopped ham or Beardsley's Dried Beef.
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1 slice ham
¼ cup weak vinegar
1 tbsp. Beardsley's Prepared Mustard
Pan fry or grill ham. Blend vinegar and Beardsley's Prepared Mustard. Heat until boiling. Pour over ham.
TOASTED CHEESE STICKS
Cream together equal parts butter and a mild soft cheese. Season with Beardsley's Prepared Mustard. Spread on all sides of bread. Cut into ½" x ½" x 4" slices. Toast under broiler. Serve hot.
Write for Booklet of Recipes
J. W. Beardsley's Sons
Newark, N. J. Eastport, Maine

PWA Allocates $435,077,953 To N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK June 16—Federal Public Works Administration funds amounting to $453,077,953, constituting one-fifth of the nation-wide program of this agency, were allocated to New York State for 490 permanent public improvements, according to a report by Arthur S. Tuttle, state administrator, to Harold L. Ickes, made public today. This total does not include 595 Works Progress Administration projects undertaken in New York for various Federal departments and which cost $107,168,712.

The public works projects in this state gave 112,532,409 man-hours of employment at prevailing rates of pay and are today 72 per cent complete, Mr. Tuttle says.

Through PWA loans and grants, 210 schools, representing 90 per cent of all school construction in New York State in the four-year period covered by the report, were built, affording educational advantages for 135,000 pupils, the report continues. Sixty-nine sewerage projects were started, among them the plant on Ward's Island, in New York City, which is to cost $25,245,000.

Triborough Bridge Included

The biggest PWA projects undertaken anywhere are the Midtown tunnel between Manhattan and Queens, costing $58,365,000, and the Lincoln tunnel, between Manhattan and Weehawken, N. J., costing 17,080,000, Mr. Tuttle says. In addition to these two big projects, New York City built the Triborough bridge with a Federal loan of $37,000,000 and a grant of $7,200,000.

Through the Housing Division of the PWA, $17,788,000 was made available for low-rent housing enterprises in Harlem and Williamsburg, according to the report.

"To carry out this giant public works program with Federal aid, which has done much to revive heavy industry, New York communities have contributed over $300,000,000 in local funds, or more than any other state," the report says, adding that when outright grants were made by the PWA at first 30 per cent and later 45 per cent of the total cost of each project was paid with Federal funds.

Workers' Withdrawal Protested

Simultaneously with the PWA report notification was sent out to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local Works Progress administrator, to 204 private welfare scout groups and boys' clubs, that 1200 WPA recreation workers would be withdrawn from these private agencies by July 15. Col. Somervell's action was based on the WPA rule that "projects shall not be undertaken for the benefit of private or quasi-public institutions or any other individuals." The agencies affected announced that they would protest.

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Rear-Engined Cars by Autumn?

Trend to new design held indicated by materials ordered by builders of cars—Rising costs as factor encouraging change.

Motoring and Motorcars

Family Car of the Future?
Combination of Auto and Trailer With Seating Capacity for Eight, Equipped With Table, Icebox and Studio Couch for Two. Built by Saginaw Stamping and Tool Company, the Car Weighs Only 2400 Pounds

Will rear-engined automobiles poke their blunt noses out of automotive laboratories next autumn?

In answer to this question, a loud chorus of "yeas" is heard coming from officials in industries upon which automobile manufacturers are dependent for their equipment. Basing their conclusions upon materials ordered by car builders, the operators of these supply plants insist that the rear-engined car is taking definite shape behind locked doors of automotive laboratories, preparatory for 1938 consumption.

Aside from these reports, economists see rising costs of automotive equipment as compelling motorcar manufacturers to push more energetically into fields of economical construction such as that provided by locating the engine close to the driving wheels and thus eliminating many costly, moving parts.

Among the prognosticators of rear-engined cars is Charles B. Bohn, president of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, who said this week: "I know of at least one manufacturer who may have a 1938 car with engine mounted in the rear. It is even possible that this particular model will be announced early next Fall."

Trends in Design

Trends in automobile construction and designing likewise invite the conclusion that motorists have not long to wait before the engine will be pushing from behind rather than pulling from up front. For it is no secret that the engineering quest of the next few years will not be to obtain more power but to develop smaller and lighter power plants to provide more even distribution of weight in motorcars.

To this end, experiments on rear-engine cars promise much while involving radical changes in combustion chamber designs, valving and fuel supply systems.

But why, aside from possible economies in car construction, should there be a need for rear-engined automobiles? The reasons are summed up by engineers under three headings: More room within the body; improved traction; better driver vision.

To achieve these results, engineers state, an entirely new type of motor must be designed. The motorist is likely to see the development of a high-efficiency engine, incorporating much higher compression than the conventional engine, using aluminum pistons and cylinder heads and approximating more closely the general type of light-weight airplane motor. The engineering knowledge for a rear-engined type of car has been available for many years. But the manufacturer has been skeptical of public favor because of the required revolutionary changes in automobile appearances.

More Visibility

According to W. J. Davidson, technical director of General Motors Corporation, "the engine in the rear would give better visibility and might eliminate engine noise altogether if the car were properly insulated against sound. Floor boards could also be lowered without affecting appearance. But maneuverability and ease of control are vital factors in the interests of safety and can only be attained by approximating equal loading on all four wheels.

"To accomplish this in a rear-engined car would require a power plant one-half the present engine weight. This, of course, we should like to attain for the front-engined car, but it is not immediately in sight. Also, in rear engine designing, the radiator would have to remain in front or else forced draft, using up a lot of horsepower, would be provided in cooling."

Other problems in rear-engined designing mentioned by Mr. Davidson resulted from the need for adequate baggage space and for cramping front wheels in steering.

Inadequate vision from the driver's seat has helped to stimulate engineering action on rear-engined motorcars. A public demand for safety has brought lower centers of gravity. But lowering car bodies has reduced the driver's vision of the road. Engineers have estimated that motorists attempt to operate their cars from the center of a blind spot shutting off 4000 square feet from the driver's view. With the engine in the rear, the driver's seat is pushed forward over the front wheels, providing 100 per cent visibility compared with an estimated 60 per cent visibility in conventional cars.

Other advantages claimed for the rear-engined car are more direct transmission of power, a minimum of skidding on wet surfaces and the elimination of gas seepage into the car interiors.

Four Knees for Buick

Buick will appear on the road in 1938 with "knees" on all four wheels. This rumor was confirmed by Steel in its weekly issue today, giving Buick credit for being the first in America to initiate independent wheel suspension for the two rear wheels.

Independent wheel suspensions on all four wheels are used in many European car models. But foreign cars are much lighter than American makes and far less powerful. It's a safe guess, says Steel, that all General Motors cars will soon be equipped with knees throughout.

Bonus for Motorists

Graham-Paige has put into effect a $100 bonus plan for motorists who take care of their automobiles. Under the plan, dealers can add up to $100 to the turned-in book value of the used car depending upon the care taken by motorists of such items as body, top, motor, clutch, transmission, and brakes.

In this way, Graham places a definite premium on careful ownership, giving the motorist who takes care of his car the assurance that his efforts will be worth something in dollars and cents as opposed to the motorist who wears out his car in the first 10,000 to 20,000 miles.

Rubber Joints for Roads

Concrete roads will shortly be sealed with rubber to reduce the noise caused by vehicles rolling over pavement joints, according to the B. F. Goodrich Company laboratories.

The so-called expansion strip is said to seal pavement joints against moisture and temperature changes which annually damage thousands of miles of highways. Joints are required to allow for pavement expansion.

Riding over the conventional concrete road with knee-action on modern cars gives motorists the same impression in some places as riding in a train with the wheels clicking rhythmically against joints in the rails.

Trafficscope on Hills

The trafficscope has been evolved by a Minnesota engineer to enable motorists to see over the crest of hills.

By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors placed in position directly above the highways at the tops of hills, the trafficscope is said to permit motorists to see either behind them or over the hill and down on the other side.

This new device promises to reduce materially the heavy costs of regrading many highways.

Iridescent Colors Gain

Dark colors are distinctly out of favor with 1937 car buyers, even though black shows an increase of 2 per cent over 1936.

Iridescent colors have scored again over both light and dark finishes, excepting black, according to a general survey of the field. Automotive authorities are inclined to attribute the turn to brighter colors as indicative of an improved mental attitude following the depression. "Brighter minds," they say, "are attracted to brighter things, whether it be an automobile finish or a stage production."

At any rate, the following color chart shows the increase in favor of light finishes as compared with the previous year:

1937	1936	
22%	20%	Black
53%	38½%	Iridescent colors
14%	22½%	Dark colors other than black
11%	19%	Other light non-iridescent colors
100%	100%	

Virginia to Catalogue Art and Handicrafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The new division of the State Conservation Commission that is to catalogue Virginia art objects and handicrafts is to be called the division of art-index, it was announced by Miss Julia Sully, director of the agency. Temporary offices will be established in the House Appropriations Committee room of the State Capitol.

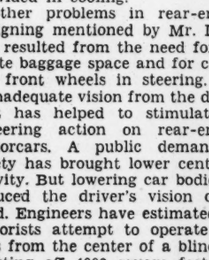
Miss Sully plans to begin her index of Virginia paintings first, listing all publicly owned works of historic or genealogical interest, together with as many privately owned paintings as can be located through the cooperation of their owners. The index of each subject is to include the history of the painting, its period, the artist, and a report upon the subject and his or her place in Virginia history. She has obtained the co-operation of leading American museums in planning for the program. Curators and officials of the Frick Art Reference Library in New York, and the Metropolitan Museum are among those who are much interested in the experiment.

Liberty Pledge Signed By 200 Chicago Clergymen

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Former Vice-President Dawes made public June 14 a declaration reaffirming the American belief in civil liberty and religious freedom on behalf of the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

The statement, signed by 200 Chicago clergymen of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, affirms that the nation can rely upon the "mobilized spiritual forces of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews" to support and defend the American tradition of liberty by which Americans are "blessed by a land wherein people of different religious convictions and differing cultural traditions may live together in amity and mutual respect."

WHAT'S HAPPENED
to the old-fashioned stove-heated IRON?



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Roosevelt Details Tax Inquiry Plans To Congress Aides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt and his closest financial advisers laid the plans today for the congressional income tax dodging investigation. At the same time Republican members of the joint Senate-House committee raised a diversion by denouncing the investigation as a publicity play, and demanding that President Roosevelt's own income tax returns be investigated along with those of Secretary Morgenthau, Postmaster General James A. Farley, and members of the White House secretariat.

President Roosevelt met today with Mr. Morgenthau, Roswell McGill, tax expert and Undersecretary of the Treasury, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the finance committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to go over the testimony which Mr. Morgenthau will offer tomorrow as first witness before the joint committee.

The details of the list of tax evaders which it is now planned to offer at that time were gone over, together with the program of the hearings which are expected to attract as much popular interest as any recent event in Administration history.

Fullest Publicity

With fullest publicity assured, it was stated that many taxpayers had already hurried to settle outstanding claims of the Treasury. In one instance it was disclosed that check for $284,000 was forwarded to the department as a peace offering. The sender of the check was not identified, but probably will be, as the motto of the Doughton-Harrison team is:

"We want the names called, and we want them called publicly." Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, member of the committee, denounced the investigation as "an Administration move to discredit wealth," and the joint committee as "a stacked Democratic outfit." The committee is composed of eight Democrats, one Progressive and three Republicans. Mr. Treadway denied that Republican members were attempting to bring out in open sessions the tax data of the President and his personal and official family. The original charge against the President came on the floor from Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, urging that the committee find out whether the President deducts losses from the operation of his Hyde Park, N. Y., farm-estate, from his income. Experts of the congressional joint committee staff on tax matters denied however a published report that they had arranged tax data involving Administration members.

Democrats in Control

It would seem impossible, with the Democratic committee control so complete that any such move would get far. Rather it looked like a last-minute Republican effort to detract from the political effect of the hearings which the Administration is obviously turning to its own ends.

It was this aspect which Mr. Treadway denounced today.

"The investigation is only for the purpose of covering the Administration's mistakes," he said. "It is purely camouflage. It is an Administration move to discredit wealth and designed to be a purely theatrical, limelight play."

Swearing Banned In Italian Army By Rigid Decree

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Profanity got a dishonorable discharge from the Italian army today.

Gen. Alberto Pariani, Undersecretary of War, issued a decree squelching cursing in the ranks and started measures to enforce his orders.

Second offenders will be punished. Military chaplains will be requested to deliver sermons on purity of speech. Large placards have been posted in all barracks reminding the troops:

"Swearing dishonors the soldier. It is prohibited by military regulations."

Federal Bar Group Urges Deportation Bill Passage

NEWARK, N. J., June 16 (AP)—Support of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut was placed today behind the Dies House measure governing deportation of convicted aliens.

A resolution was voted last night at the opening of the association's fifth annual convention urging passage of the bill by Congress.

The measure provides that convicted aliens be forced to serve their lawful sentences before being deported and stipulates also that U. S. Commissioners of Immigration determine in doubtful cases whether aliens convicted of minor offenses and with otherwise good records should be deported or admitted to citizenship.

Small State Plan Presented to Convention

Bloc Proposes Revision of Articles in Order to Preserve Union

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia, June 15, 1787

Simple revision of the Articles of Confederation so as to preserve the present Congress but enlarge its powers is the goal of the small-state party in the Federal Convention, according to the plan brought forth today. By this measure, small states would continue to enjoy their prerogative of having each an equal vote in a single-house assembly instead of having suffrage apportioned according to population in a two-house Legislature.

Leading points of the program, as submitted by William Paterson, attorney general and representative of New Jersey, are as follows:

1. That the Articles of Confederation ought to be so revised, corrected and enlarged, as to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.

2. That in addition to the powers vested in the Congress of the United States by the existing Articles of Confederation, it be authorized to pass acts for raising a revenue, by levying a duty or duties on all goods or merchandizes of foreign growth or manufacture, imported into any part of the United States; . . . to pass acts for the regulation of trade and commerce as well with foreign nations as with each other. Suits involving such laws and regulations would be tried first in state courts and be appealable to the Judiciary of the United States.

3. That whenever requisitions of money shall be necessary, Congress be authorized to make such requisitions in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens . . . and three-fifths of all other persons; . . . that if such requisitions be not complied with, to direct the collection thereof in the non-complying states.

The next resolution would authorize a federal Executive, to be elected by Congress, but leaves open the question whether this shall be a single or plural Executive, and so in effect would reopen that issue. It would insert an implement of greater state control by providing that the Executive should be removable by Congress "on application by a majority of the Executive of the several States."

Treaty Among States

The fifth resolution contemplates a federal Supreme Court, the judges of which would be appointed by the Executive to hold office during good behavior, and it delineates in more detail than the present committee resolutions the jurisdiction of the court.

Further, it is proposed that acts of Congress within the powers vested shall be "the supreme law of the respective states" notwithstanding any state law, and that the Executive "shall be authorized to call forth ye power of the Confederated States . . . to enforce and compel an obedience."

This last clause is indicative of the philosophy underlying the plan, that the articles are in the nature of a treaty among separate sovereign states dealing at arm's length with each other, and that in event of a failure to keep the bargain the only remedy is force. In contrast to the "national" plan of the larger states its proponents call this plan "federal," meaning that it tends to federate the states into a firm league but not to merge them into a single unit in which they might lose their identities.

The deputations included in this so-called small-state party are those of New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut plus Mr. Lansing and Judge Yates of New York and Luther Martin from Maryland. From this it will be seen that the "small-state" designation is in part only a label, for New York and Maryland are at least medium-sized states, each having more inhabitants than South Carolina, which has voted with the large-state group.

State Power Upheld

The explanation here lies evidently in attachment to a policy of state rather than national power. Mr. Lansing, who is understood to have collaborated with Mr. Paterson and the Delaware men, is an associate of Gov. George Clinton in New York State politics, and Judge Yates is in natural sympathy with a maximum of local rather than centralized government.

The case of New York is one that gives color to the charge made by some that the chief resistance to a new Consitution is not from the people but from state office holders who foresee themselves eclipsed in prestige and authority. At any rate, after the commercial controversies that have raged between New York and its neighbors on either side, it is a little strange to see that states of more than 300,000 persons line up with New Jersey and Connecticut.

On Mr. Lansing's motion the convention adjourned until tomorrow to give members a chance to study the proposals and proponents time to prepare arguments.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. At this stage the small-state or state sovereignty group has brought its plan for limited revision of the Articles of Confederation into collision with the large-state plan for proportional representation. Today: Small-state delegates support plan to preserve Continental Congress with some enlargement of powers.

Tomorrow: Randolph of Virginia exhorts convention to assume responsibility of founding a strong national government.

Coronation Fete Symbolizes British Loyalty to Throne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALDERSHOT, Eng.—Sharp white of searchlights, rich red, gold, silver and blue of uniforms, fresh green of grass, and deep black of night—these form the palette with which is painted the historical pageant in the wood-encircled Rushmoor Arena here.

This is the Coronation Tattoo, an open-air spectacle with more than 4000 performers, playing in a week to half a million spectators.

The theme of the brilliant pageant is described as "an Imperial gesture of loyalty and affection toward the Throne." In the grand finale the King's Champion sweeps out of the gates of the City of London on a white charger, his Tudor armor glinting in the bright light.

The King's Champion

The trappings of black and white brocade are emblazoned with the arms of the Dymock family, hereditary champions of the King. In front of the whole company assembled on the natural amphitheater, and drawing rein under a great golden heraldic lion supporting the royal standard, the King's Champion throws down his gauntlet in defiance of those arrayed against the King.

The performance this year is played by representative units of the army against a background of scenery representing the walls of the Tudor City of London, complete with scenic river.

In the first episode the shadowy darkness of the arena was suddenly cut in two by the gleam of a searchlight. From the background came a detachment of Coldstream Guards, trooping the banners of the Empire. In full dress uniform the Seaforth Highlanders "kept the ground."

The stately procession moved easily across the ground, the banners of every Dominion, Colony and State in the Empire fluttering above the soldiers. As spotlight after spotlight darted toward the main gate new units entered, until 1200 men were in the arena.

38 Bands in Pageant

Something more of the spectacular effect of uniforms shining in a river of light moving against banks of blackness was seen when the massed mounted and dismounted bands of the Aldershot and Eastern Commands came onto the circle. There were 38 bands in this pageant of musicians.

Soon afterward 600 men, mostly recruits, gave a display of massed physical training. Three battalions, in red, white and blue kits respectively, gave this show, and the synchronized movements were made to tunes played by the massed bands.

The days of the Stuarts were brought back by the drilling, in the verbal commands of those ancient days, of three companies of pikes and muskets. Scotland was represented by the Seaforth Highlanders and the greatest massed pipe band yet seen here. The Scottish men presented a spectacle symbolic of the raising of the regiment in 1778.

The smooth production of this pageant is underlined for the watcher when it is known that the first troops came for rehearsals on May 24, the first full dress rehearsal went off without a pause on June 3, and the first show was given on June 10.

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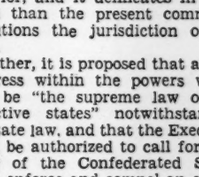

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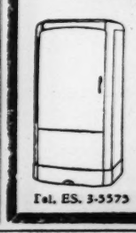

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Interviews on Air Caught at Random

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A man named Jerry Franken wandered into Station WOR one night and remarked to Dave Driscoll and Jerry Danzig, who happened to be sitting around, "Look, I've got an idea."

The idea turned into the "Let's Visit" program, which you may have heard, for it goes coast-to-coast on the Mutual chain Monday nights. Mr. Franken is radio editor of Billboard magazine, and he still keeps track of his idea, usually going along with the crew Monday nights; but, long since, the actual job, which is getting the program in shape and on the air, was handed over, lock, stock and barrel, to Mr. Danzig and Mr. Driscoll.

Since when has it failed, that people who do jobs particularly well are very simple about the doing?

To see Jerry Danzig and Dave Driscoll, you'd say: "Well, they'd make a couple of wonderful interference runners on an All-American football team." Mr. Driscoll went to the University of Minnesota. Delta Upsilon was his fraternity, and there is a line leading straight from some fraternity brother into radio—except that all the fraternity brothers in the civilized world won't get you into radio unless you have something on your own account.

Mr. Danzig studied at Dartmouth. He edited the college daily and ran an orchestra, and when he got through college, he thought it would be a good thing if he could get into radio. He went to New York and

News in Radio

took an audition test. The result of that was incisive: "Keep as far away from radio as possible. You haven't got the voice for it."

Well, he laughs now, he's in good company.

Choosing Their People

It was a little more than 35 weeks ago when Messrs. Driscoll and Danzig were teamed up to develop the "Let's Visit" program. The teaming came naturally, because by now they were joint reporters in WOR's special events department.

If you think "Let's Visit" is a good program, probably one reason is that they try to choose the families they visit for interviews, on the basis of sound editorial judgment. They don't just go out of the station with a lot of equipment festooned around their necks, and then rush into some house at random, trusting they'll find someone at home who can speak above a whisper, confronted with a microphone.

At first they used to go out with a shortwave truck and a pack transmitter. Now they use the simplified equipment that is used in most stations to gather up a speech or the music of a dance band, and put it on the air.

As the matter stands, the program originates in apartment houses, and, to date, in Greater New York; however, the scene is to move to Westchester, or Pelham, to be exact, but still in an apartment house.

A good deal of interest about mankind develops in the course of the programs. The procedure is for Messrs. Danzig and Driscoll to work out a general theme for a given program—very elastic—while a representative goes to a selected neighborhood, finds a building with a reasonable number of interesting people living in it, sounds out a certain number of them on whether they would be willing to be visited, for purposes of interviewing on the air.

They seldom get turned down. When the "interviewees" realize that Driscoll, Danzig and the microphones are harmless, a general study of what they might talk about on the air is made, and the summary turned over to Driscoll and Danzig to mull over, pending the great moment. They never go call on the people and rehearse them, themselves, in the way that a script is written, specific questions agreed upon, answers carefully circumscribed. The people to be visited are invited to participate, on the theory that they lead interesting lives and would have something to say that would interest average listeners.

For instance, one night the crew was down in Greenwich Village, where the key visitees were two composers, a girl who plays piano, and Skinny Innis, the vocalist in Hal Kemp's band. The subject of the visit was early experiences of a troupe that had barnstormed together, often practically starved, lost all their band instruments in a fire, had to stand on one foot waiting for funds with which to bail out of a strange town, and in general had tons of fun. Another night they were over at Forest Hills, Long Island, where a young saxophonist with a name band was only slightly more interesting than his mother, a woman from Alabama, who, when she saw her son determined to become a member of a jazz band, had simply packed up and taken to the road, trouping with the best of them—a woman with a sense of humor and belief in young people.

Trustful New Yorkers

They say this business of New Yorkers being suspicious and wary is all nonsense. Providing you can find a born New Yorker (which is on an average of about one out of four), they are the most trusting and gullible people in the world. Never ask to see credentials or anything. Ask you to come in; bustle about trying to feed you cookies and make you feel at home. That's one of the stumbling-blocks of the actual program. Hosts and hostesses who want to feed the radio men. You can't be on the air with your mouth full of molasses cookies. Most of them say, "Well, put 'em in your pocket and eat 'em on the way back to the station."

Sailors and travelers make good subjects for the program. Traveling around seems to give a certain detachment from themselves; they can see what there is, in what they've experienced, that might interest listeners-in.

Ask the boys, in the light of having got into radio against some odds, what qualifications they think a person ought to have, and they look at you and laugh, and say, "The ability to keep from getting any sleep for a week at a time."

J. M.

Getting Out in the Open

Walter J. Engel Photo

"Interviewee" — Dave Driscoll

Person on Left of Scene Says His Say Once for All in "Let's Visit" Radio Program. Interviewer, on Right, Can Modify His Microphone Methods From Day to Day

Citrus Section Of Texas Served By Station KRGV

With Monitor Newscasters

WESLACO, Texas — Station KRGV, only radiocaster located in the citrus section of the lower Rio Grande Valley, serves an area embracing about 40 cities and towns with a population of over 200,000, equivalent approximately to Fort Worth, fourth largest city in Texas.

Operating with 1000 watts power the management of KRGV claims a 60-mile radius of reception in which are included Brownsville with its international airport, two major railroad systems, two deep water ports on the Gulf, three entrances to Mexico, and a rich agricultural and husbandry section devoted to the growing of winter vegetables for northern markets, grapefruit groves, 150 producing oil wells, dairy and poultry ranches and fruit and vegetable canning plants.

Now established in a neat little property on the outskirts of Weslaco known as the "Ranch House," KRGV was begun by its present head, M. S. (Dick) Niles in the rear of a music store in Harlingen, a neighboring south Texas town, about 10 years ago. Mr. Niles moved the station to Weslaco slightly over a year ago.

From an experimental transmitter Mr. Niles brought his property to the business status of KRGV, Inc., by which it is known today. Mr. Niles claims to have kept the "convenience, interest and necessity" clause of the federal license before him as an operating policy. In addition he has refused to countenance programs involving mind-reading or to allow solicitation of money over the air for merchandise samples. The management of KRGV co-operates with religious and civic movements in the valley and has often extended time for the radiocasting of Christian Science lectures.

Because of its proximity to the Mexican border and in justice to the thousands of Mexican workers dwelling on the American side who work in the south Texas fields, KRGV radiocasts both English and Spanish programs.

The Monitor Views the News programs are radiocast daily over KRGV at 2:15 p. m., and a studio program on Christian Science is radiocast every Sunday at 3 p. m.

KRGV radiocasts on a frequency of 1260 kilocycles.

This is article number 80 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, June 18.

Student Designs In Textiles Meet Trade Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—In a textile art project, students of Prof. Carl E. Mittell, head of the University of Georgia art department, have produced designs which Hal K. Van Buren of the Dewar Linen Corporation described as comparing favorably with professional work submitted to manufacturers.

Steps in the project were as follows:

1. Selection of a university motif of manners or environment.
2. Design made on small scale, built from individual ideas.
3. Sketches submitted, discussed, criticized.
4. Completed studies.

Commented Professor Mittell: "The field of art is surprisingly broad when we stop to consider that practically everything we use—automobiles, refrigerators, linoleum and jewelry, as well as textiles—has to be designed before it can be produced. Until a comparatively recent time, a great many of these things were designed with no esthetic feeling at all. With the coming of machine-made things and mass production, it seems that the design was too often left to an unthinking and unfeeling machine. Producers were so interested in the possibilities of mass production and economics that very little thought was given to design, and the market was filled with ugly products.

"It is perhaps one of the results of our recent economic depression that the manufacturer in search of new ways to stimulate trade hit on the happy ideas of producing goods with a semblance of beauty."

Professor Mittel noted that art in manufacture is counted a sound investment, and he declared that a demand for artists has arisen that cannot be supplied at this time.

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Bring your present camera with you and see what we can allow you on it toward the purchase of an up-to-dater. Kodaks are priced from $5, Brownies from $1, Ciné-Kodaks from $34.50.

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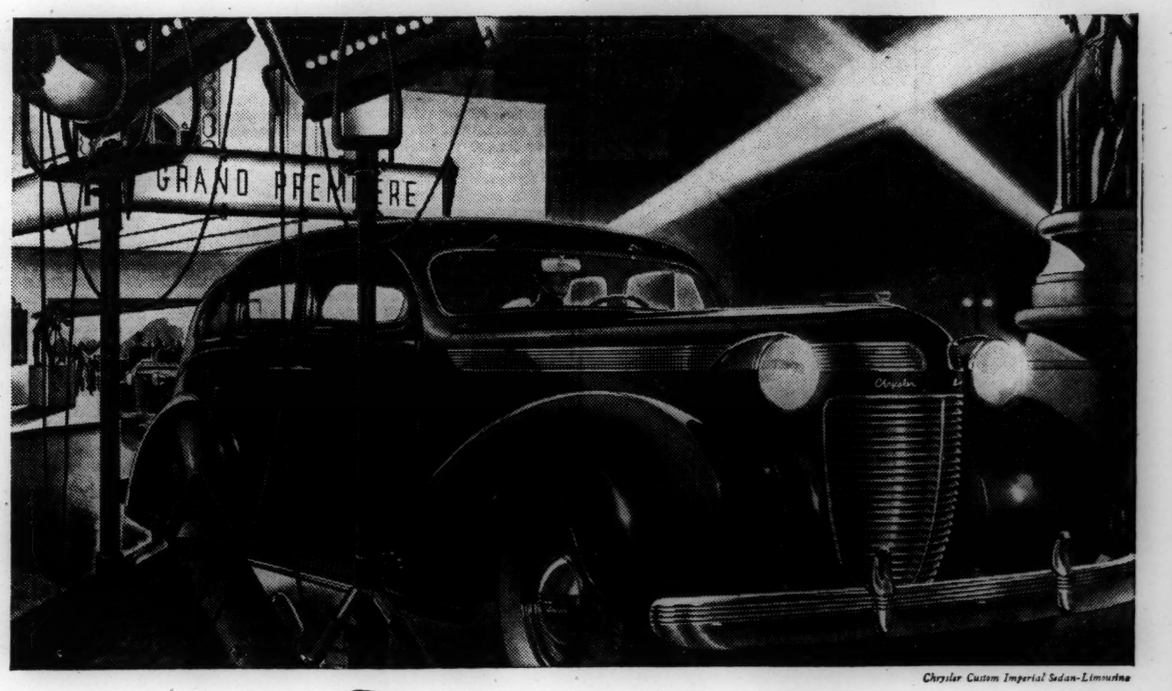

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Climate Study to Aid Mankind Told Conference in Ontario

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., June 16—Early each morning for the past two years airplanes, equipped with delicate meteorological instruments, have been taking off from a number of Canadian and United States cities. Ascending to great heights, these planes have been making new and heretofore unattainable researches in the upper air of the two countries.

The results of these observations were laid before the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at Queen's University here today by C. W. Thornthwaite, head of the section of Climatic and Physiographic Research of the the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Thornthwaite was convinced that the scientific information now available was of immense value to agriculture throughout North America, as a practical guide to more intelligent land settlement in the Great Plains of the United States and the prairie provinces of Canada.

Air Migration

These aerial studies of atmospheric conditions have amassed a large volume of new and useful data and it is now possible, Mr. Thornwaite said, to determine the temperature, pressure, moisture content and velocity and direction of movement of the air at various levels aloft. From these observations it has been demonstrated that great masses of air develop uniform properties in various so-called source regions, and from time to time burst forth from these source regions and migrate along different routes across the continent.

"The vast Arctic tundra," Mr. Thornthwaite explained, "is the source for the Polar Continental air masses which are consistently cold and dry, and therefore heavy. The north Pacific Ocean is the source region for Polar Pacific air masses which are characteristically cold moist. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is the source region for Tropical Gulf air which is invariably hot, very moist and light. The area between Bermuda and the Bahamas is the source region for Tropical Atlantic air masses which, like the Tropical Gulf air, are warm, moist and light.

"Most of the rainfall of eastern North America is due to the interaction of the polar and tropical air masses. When the Polar Continental air pushes out from its source region and flows southward across the Canadian prairie provinces and into the plains and prairie states and thence south and southeastward to the Gulf and the Atlantic, it collides somewhere along its route with the lighter and moister tropical air from the Gulf or the Atlantic which being lighter is forced to ascend and being moist is forced to yield up precipitation.

Relief for Washington

"A season may be abnormally cool or warm, depending on the relative proportion of polar and tropical air masses. The office workers in Washington owe their occasional relief from the heat of the summer to the invasion of polar continental air from Canada.

"Similarly, in winter, skating is sometimes possible on the reflecting pool at the foot of the Washington Monument because of an unusual persistence of cold Canadian air."

Except for co-operation between Canada and United States meteorologists, these facts could not have been determined.

In discussing the application of these climatic studies to improve agricultural conditions in North America, Mr. Thornthwaite pointed out that in most of Canada the principal hazards of agriculture are related to adverse climatic conditions.

"During the last several years of drought," he said, "the prairie provinces have been afflicted quite as seriously as have the Great Plains states. The terrifying destruction of land through wind erosion occurs in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as in the Dust Bowl of the southern Great Plains. Drought has forced emigration from southern portions of the Prairie Provinces just as from the Great Plains states.

Failures Are Costly

"Vast areas in virtually every province remain practically unpopulated in spite of the fact that provincial and municipal governments have offered many inducements and encouragements to settlers. In most instances land settlement policy has been costly even though ineffectual.

"Failures are always costly and failure due to climatic risks can be minimized by climatic analysis and study. In the last decade new methods of analysis of climatic hazards have been developed. It is evident that if these methods were utilized to point out the areas of excessive hazard much costly experimentation and human misery and distress could be avoided.

"In the settlement of the Great Plains the climatic hazards were ignored, and at present a condition has been reached where large numbers either must be evacuated or must endure permanent and growing poverty or be permanently subsidized. Much saving could be effected if settlement in the Canadian zones of excessive climatic risk could be handled more intelligently."

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Violet Kathleen Schmidt

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Child's Hand-Wave to Train Wins Day of Shopping in City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Thousands of children wave at railroad trains daily, but Violet Kathleen Schmidt of Elkhart, Ind., has been so persistent in lavishing her affections on the huge bulk of the Twentieth Century Limited that when the train celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary this week it became her glistening pumpkin coach and drove her into New York City for a Cinderella story beyond her wildest dreams.

It all began three years ago, when the crew of the train first noticed a little girl with brown curls who, regardless of rain or shine, snow or heat, was always on hand waving the westbound train along at 7 o'clock in the morning and the eastbound one on its way at 5:08 at night.

Because the train slows down for the station, there was opportunity to see the little girl and to call out messages to her. Gradually there began to be a general opening of car doors and the crew watched for Violet just as faithfully as Violet watched for the train.

Last fall the crew noticed that Violet was pretty scantily dressed for a little girl who had important errands out in all kinds of weather, so they took up a collection, bought her a complete winter outfit and sent a delegation to present it formally. The delegation found out that Violet has eight brothers and sisters and that the family lives on the $53-a-month wage of the father, a WPA worker.

Somehow, the crew began to feel even more responsible for Violet. A brakeman bought her a simple little necklace and ring, passengers began to ask after her, and some quite famous ones wrote their autographs on menu cards and tossed them out of the window. F. E. Williamson, president of the railroad, invited her to ride the Century into Chicago, 100 miles. On her birthday, May 6, the crew again presented her with a complete outfit, this time for summer wear, and again she rode the Century to Chicago to broadcast over a local station.

Last Monday morning, accompanied by her mother, Violet alighted from the Century in New York City. She registered at one of the big hotels and then went to call on Mr. Williamson. Every one of the 13 curls on the little girl's head was all a-quiver, as the six-foot man bent over and put into her hands a box from America's most famous jeweler containing a necklace of gold and seed pearls.

"Oh, mother, isn't this pretty?" she exclaimed; and then, when it seemed as though Cinderella's cup was just as full as it could be poured, Mr. Williamson presented her with $25 to go shopping and buy whatever she and her mother thought best.

Violet was pretty well beyond speech by this time, but someone remarked that the day chanced to be Mr. Williamson's birthday, and she said she was so sorry she hadn't known it so that she could bring him a present.

Violet was guest artist on a major radio program for children and looked out from the observation tower at Radio City. Between times, she sampled rides on the subway and the El, and on Tuesday she boarded a tug for a trip out to see the ocean and the Statue of Liberty. At 5:30 o'clock she was on the Century, on the way back to Elkhart, on the first trip of the train's thirty-sixth year of service.

Madrid Plans Big Air Drive; Rebels Closing Ring at Bilbao

PERPIGNAN, France, June 16 (AP)—A Spanish Government plan for a major aerial counter-offensive was disclosed today by Gen. José Miaja, Madrid defense chief, in an interview with the Madrid correspondent of the Perpignan newspaper Independent.

The General said that the details of the plan of attack were secret, but that it would be "of great extent" and "its development will involve the use of the most powerful arm—aviation."

Advices received at Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish border, said Basques who wanted to fight to the last man were struggling with anarchist elements who sought to burn the besieged city so that the insurgents, at best, would take only a heap of ruins.

Gen. Francisco Franco's radio station at Salamanca reported he expected to capture the Basque capital, Bilbao, within 24 hours.

Insurgent officers on the front lines admitted, however, it might take several days even to encircle the city. Cable communication with Bilbao has been cut off.

Insurgent planes yesterday showered Bilbao with leaflets warning the populace that the Basque trenches were shattered and demanding immediate surrender.

Madrid cleaned up after the worst night's shelling it has experienced durir · the long months of insurgent siege. Shells dropper into mid-city thoroughfares at the rate of 20 or 30 a minute.

Lloyd George Message Hits Democracies' Silence

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister of England, sent the following cablegram yesterday to José Antonio Aguirre, President of the Basque Autonomous Republic, which is defending besieged Bilbao from insurgent attack:

"Equally with you, I am shocked by the way in which democratic countries permit dictatorships of Europe to crush the liberties of an ancient and honored community without a gesture or even a word of protest.

"It is a black page in the history of powerful and free nations when they look on with craven silence at the spectacle of children massacred in their homes because of the loyalty of their fathers to freedom."

Japan Plans Larger Output

TOKYO, June 16 (AP)—Japan's new National Planning Committee began to draw up plans today for carrying out the Cabinet's three-point program to increase the Nation's productive capacity, regulate supply and demand, and balance international accounts.

At its inauguration meeting under the chairmanship of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, the committee considered the army's five-year plan for increasing the productive power of Japan, Korea, and Manchoukuo.

To prepare the nation adequately for war, the army proposed a "triple economic bloc" among Japan, Manchoukuo and Korea for a seven-fold increase in the output of iron, steel, liquid fuel, coal, copper, aluminum, magnesium, nickel, pulp, airplanes, automobiles, trucks and munitions.

The cost of carrying out the army proposal was estimated as 9,300,000,000 yen, or about $2,669,100,000.

Strict control of banking, investments, exports and imports, stabilization of the yen, mobilization of labor, revision of taxation, a "national spiritual mobilization," and floating of loans were proposed to meet the cost.

Sailors Mutiny on Refugee Ship

LA PALLICE, France, June 16 (AP)—Mutinous sailors on the Spanish Government destroyer Ciscar trained their guns today on a French sloop of war in La Pallice harbor. French and British warships in the vicinity were cleared immediately for action.

The British destroyer Bulldog, the French destroyer Fougueux and the French sloops Epinal and Dubourdieu were lined up facing the Ciscar.

One hundred and sixteen refugees from besieged Bilbao were on the Spanish ship. French authorities asked the Spanish consul at La Rochele to try to persuade the Ciscar's men to land them.

The mutiny broke out when Commander Enrique Margati and Lieut. Vicente Ascensi of the Ciscar tried to land.

Their sailors, apparently thinking the officers were deserting the ship, threatened them with pistols. But the officers succeeded in getting ashore under the watchful eyes of French customs officers.

French mobile guards were lined up on the docks at the request of Commander Margati, who said he feared the "threatening attitude" of the crew.

Late in the day, however, another officer of the Ciscar came ashore and said the crew was quieting down.

Commander Margati told French authorities that he brought the destroyer into La Pallice to fix a broken screw blade and to load oil, as well as to land the refugees. He had expected to return at once to Spanish waters.

While the French and British men of war watched the Siscar the British steamers Thorpehall and Alice Marie landed nearly 500 other refugees from Bilbao.

U. S.-Canadian Parley Discusses Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

Moore, Liberal member of Parliament for Ontario County.

Frank Southard of Cornell University first urged greater economic sacrifices toward the lowering of Canadian and United States tariffs for the eventual increased prosperity of both. If the two countries were to "peg" industry with wages and hours legislation and similar measures, industries would have to be protected, at least during the period of adjustment.

Effectiveness claimed for the Canadian-American reciprocity pact of 1935 was questioned by Hubert Kemp and H. A. Innis of the University of Toronto, who claimed other factors contributed substantially to the increased trade movement.

V. W. Bladen, Toronto, declared himself more interested in the standard of living than in free government and he felt a private monopoly was "almost worse" than a planned "socialistic" monopoly.

How Far to Go

Prof. W. W. Maclaren of Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., raised the issue of how far tariffs were to be allowed to protect inefficient industries.

Prof. H. A. Logan of the University of Western Ontario advocated greater influence for economists in the selection of industries.

Paul Martin, Liberal member of Parliament for Ontario, argued politicians had greater appreciation of their own limitations than economists but Wilfrid Eggleston, a member of the Ottawa Parliamentary Press bureau, contended economists were less likely to be moved by self-interest.

Newton D. Baker stated artificial encouragement of the sugar beet industry in the United States profoundly changed the relation of the United States to the rest of the world, causing the United States to annex Hawaii when it was not wanted, causing United States control of the Phillipines and making the United States the most "ungrateful" to Cuba of any nation on earth.

Child Labor and Beets

The child labor problem was centered in the sugar beet industry, not in factories, Mr. Stanley added. All this was part of an effort to develop an industry which was three times as costly as growing sugar cane in Cuba, an example of putting crutches under an industry that could not walk itself, at the expense of industries that could.

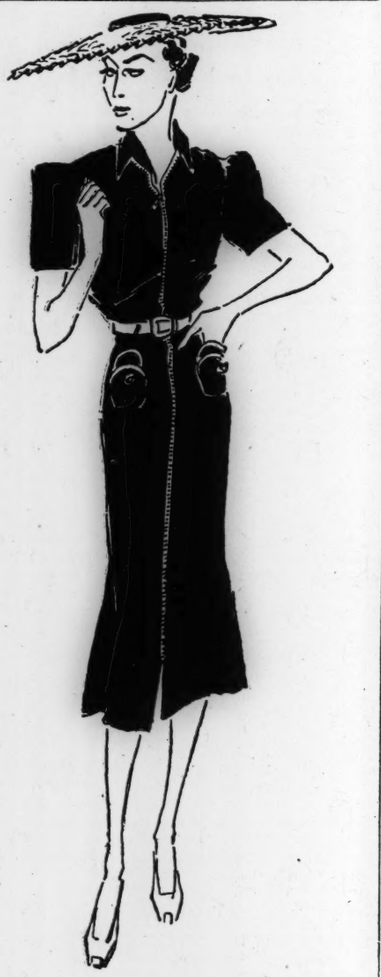
W. H. Moore, replying to remarks concerning his theory of balanced economy, declared his first consideration was free government. He was alarmed at its disappearance in Europe and the serious inroads against it he saw even in the United States and Canada.

As to tariffs, he suggested that the United States was "a pretty stalwart example of the crutch policy." The United States first became strong and then became penitent, he said, and Canada could hardly be blamed for borrowing the same crutch.

The Canadian-American conference devoted a round-table discussion to the $4,000,000,000 United States investment in Canada and the two-way movement of industry between the two countries.

Prof. K. W. Taylor of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., said Canada's per capita investment in the United States was greater than the American per capita investment in Canada.

Herbert Marshall, chief of the internal trade branch of the dominion bureau of statistics, said American investment in Canada, totalling $4,000,000,000, involved a heavy flow of dividends and interest across the border which was a severe drain on Canada.



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Roosevelt to Play Genial Host At Democratic 'Peace' Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—There was every indication that the Roosevelt Administration is engaged in a major effort to rehabilitate whatever prestige has been lost over the Supreme Court fight, and the failure to take a positive stand in the strike situation.

Latest of the developments was a White House announcement today of an unprecedented three-day Democratic "peace and love feast" on an isolated island in Chesapeake Bay over the June 25-27 week end, in which boatloads of congressmen will arrive in rotation for a series of informal, off-the-record, man-to-man parleys with President Roosevelt.

The Democratic good-will meeting is arranged to provide opportunity for a free and frank discussion between the President and party leaders over issues and differences which have arisen in past months. It will be held at Jefferson Island Sports Club, and will be a strictly stag affair.

This was only the beginning of what seems to many observers a new effort to sell the Administration to the voters.

The New Deal Program

There starts tomorrow the open hearing on tax evasion before a joint congressional committee with a statement from Henry Morgenthau, secretary of treasury, that may prove sensational. Subsequent hearings may well pillory the shady devices of certain well-to-do tax dodgers, and even with advance warning of the political implications involved which may make it something like a Russian state trial, it is likely to arouse indignation in its own right. There can be no doubt that it will be excellently stage-managed.

Then again, Mr. Roosevelt's press conference yesterday underlined another feature, likely to prove the most powerful unifying force in amassing New Deal support, the recognized fact of a submerged element in America's population; placed by the President at 40,000,000 people. Mr. Roosevelt served notice of continued stress on this subject, which is the major matter in his second term of office. All that is idealistic in the New Deal goes into this subject, and it may be stated, without cynicism, that it has always paid big political dividends.

Something Politically New

The announcement of the island gathering is a brand new development in the New Deal's amazing political repertory, nothing like it ever having occurred before, so far as can be remembered.

Mr. Roosevelt simply is putting himself at the disposal of the Democrats of Congress, on an island, for three days.

The whole Chesapeake bay is likely to be dotted with boatloads of Democrats in the week-end after next.

The party will include the three White House secretaries, Marvin H. McIntyre, Stephen Early and James Roosevelt.

Jefferson Island has living quarters for only 21 people, so Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, president of the club which runs the spot, has decided that the 407 Democratic congressmen should be relayed over in three groups, each group to spend one day on the island.

There in the mystic political shadows of tall trees, surrounded with the Chesapeake wavelets murmuring of taxes, Supreme Court contests and elections, they will commune with their President.

One Day Stands

The first group will be with Mr. Roosevelt Friday, the second, Saturday, the third Sunday.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to turn on his celebrated charm for the benefit of each batch. Just where newspapermen fit into the unprecedented picture is uncertain, but the waters of the Chesapeake may also be dotted with inquiring journalistic craft, equipped with sypglass and binoculars.

The New Deal cabinet will be on hand too, that is, all but Miss Perkins. She will be barred because of her sex. Heads of independent agencies with problems on their hands will all be there, too. It will be a sort of Democratic stag-party summer school, a big picnic. Basking in bathing suits or in whatever attire or disarray the individual may affect, they may roam the island, either absorbed in the beauties of nature or taking up political matters of a more practical sort.

The Day's Schedule

Each congressional group will leave Annapolis, Md. by boat at 9 a. m., eat a buffet luncheon at Jefferson Island clubhouse, and return to Annapolis at 5. Newspaper men will establish headquarters at Annapolis, it is expected, to interview Democratic congressmen as they leave for the sanctuary, weighed down with party problems; and again as they return, bright and happy, with all their difficulties resolved.

The event is certain to be the occasion for good-natured spoofing over the country, and it is the kind of thing which few Presidents other than Mr. Roosevelt could hope to carry off. Few doubt, however, his ability to do so.

Mr. Roosevelt himself will go from the White House to Jefferson Island next Thursday afternoon. He will leave Annapolis aboard the U. S. S. Potomac, then transfer to a smaller boat to reach the isolated island.

Congress will probably not be able to carry on Friday and Saturday with a third of the Democrats absent, but in the event that committee or other work continues, the absentees may seek the island retreat on Sunday.

Early's Statement

Speaking of the gathering, Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, said:

"Charges have been printed in the papers for a long, long time that President Roosevelt has been aloof from the Democratic majority and individual members of Congress.

"By accepting this invitation of Senate and House leaders, the President now is planning to spend three whole days with the Democratic senators and House members.

"That is something he could not do at the White House because of the press of business and limited accommodations.

"At Jefferson Island, the President will be available for all Democratic congressmen to talk over any matter or question they desire."

He added:

"It's going to be three days of stag parties—that's why Miss Perkins won't attend."

Vote on Court Plan Sought by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 16

President Roosevelt had a crisp press conference yesterday.

He declared he wanted to get a vote in Congress on the Supreme Court issue, rather than a filibuster, and he said the country wanted it too.

He denounced the sugar lobby as not only "pernicious," but "pernickety."

And between discussions of New Deal aims, and the submerged one-third of the population, whose condition he described as pretty appalling, the President made a sharp reference to the press, not sheathed in his customary geniality.

Most of the newspaper men present would understand what he was talking about, he said in connection with the submerged one-third, but a few would refuse to understand, and a few couldn't understand.

Labor Faces Task Of Filling Place Left by Connery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—The passing of William Patrick Connery, who rose to be labor's ranking spokesman in the United States House of Representatives, leaves a more than usually noticeable vacancy in the House.

Leaders, who adjourned the House when it met today out of respect for Representative Connery, are faced with the task of finding a new sponsor for the Administration wage and hour measure which is known in Congress as the Black-Connery bill. There must also be a new chairman of the House Labor Committee.

The rank and file of the House feels even more the absence of a member whose unusual popularity was based both on his skill as an entertainer and on his genial and friendly manners. Many members disagreed vehemently with him over many of his legislative proposals including the 30-hour week for which he fought over a period of four years, but disagreement over a policy seldom interfered with the general fondness for the slender figure who would do a tap dance on the Speaker's rostrum or blow a trombone at the closing festivities of a session of Congress as he used to do "to buck up" the boys of the 101st Infantry in France in 1918 with whom he served as a color sergeant.

Energetic Worker

Mr. Connery was known as one of the most energetic and hard-working members of the House. His perseverance is illustrated by his law school efforts. Coming to Congress in 1923 at the age of 35, he decided he should learn law. He went to night school and prepared for the bar examinations. He failed them twice, but kept on studying until he finally passed on his third trial.

Mr. Connery had a college education at Montreal College and at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., but after graduation he decided to follow his father's footsteps on the stage, where he trouped with such a famous actor as George M. Cohan and met his future wife. He left the stage for the army in August, 1917, serving 19 months in France.

In Congress he immediately went on the labor committee of which he became chairman when Democrats gained control of the House during the last half of the Hoover administration. In that capacity he has sponsored all important labor legislation during the New Deal, often getting well out in advance of the administration. He joined Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama in sponsoring the 30-hour week bill which passed the Senate in 1933 and which would probably have been passed by the House if the administration had not headed it off with NRA.

Planned 30-Hour Week

He has worked repeatedly for this same measure and was planning to attempt to write the 30-hour week into the wage and hour bill now pending in Congress. The Administration had been forced to leave the proposed number of hours blank because of the sharp division in Congress over this feature.

He also has been a high tariff man in the interests of the shoe and textile manufacturers of his district and was instrumental in writing into the wage and hour bill a provision authorizing the labor standards board to adjust tariffs upward to cover increased costs due to higher wages and shorter hours.

His proposals for raising tariffs brought him into conflict with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's tariff reduction policies and a sharp struggle over this feature of the wage and hour bill had been forecast.

Sugar Groups' Lobby Rebuked By Roosevelt in Sharp Terms

WASHINGTON, June 16—President Roosevelt here late yesterday branded as the "most pernicious" lobby which has operated in Washington in his lifetime the group of domestic sugar interests who are demanding even shorter quotas and higher tariffs against Cuban and other foreign sugar importers than they now have under the expiring Jones-Costigan Act.

The President did not name the groups embracing the lobby at which his criticism was directed, nor did he indicate which, of the various sections of the sugar industry, were involved.

He implied, however, that if this lobby would leave the city there would be legislation at the current session of Congress extending the existing sugar situation, but that if they continued their efforts for greater protection the current law would be allowed to lapse on December 31 and the domestic sugar industry subjected to foreign competition.

This latter alternative is what several Administration leaders, including Secretary of State Cordell Hull, would like to see. Mr. Hull holds that the domestic sugar producers are not only damaging his reciprocal trade agreement program by trying to upset the basis of the pact with Cuba, but also damaging the interests of producers of cotton, wheat and other products which can be produced advantageously in the United States. Further, he charges that it is costing the American sugar consumer $350,000,000 a year—a hidden tax of nearly $3 a year on each American—to maintain the domestic sugar industry in existence and give it a profit of only $75,000,000.

Mr. Hull, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, and Mr. Roosevelt are now all committed against any increase in this burden on the consumer which they allege the protected domestic industry to be. Nevertheless, the bill now pending in Congress would cut the Cuban quota by 102,000 tons from its present level of 1,922,423 tons. This cut would be added to the Florida and Louisiana cane sugar producers, raising them to 459,406 tons if the sugar lobby had its way.

The Administration was willing to raise the domestic cane quota from 270,664 tons to 360,158 tons—but the sugar growers were not satisfied and have succeeded so far in keeping their higher demands in the pending bill. In other words, as the legislation stands today the Administration apparently has a choice between no legislation and legislation framed by the sugar lobby.

To Mr. Hull particularly it is a vital issue. And the caustic tone of the President's remarks would indicate that he is standing by his Secretary of State.

The President's repetition of the word "pernicious" caused considerable comment here. It is the first time he has criticized any particular lobby group so pointedly and acidly.

Roosevelt Vetoes Bill To Hear Sugar Loss Claim

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today a Senate bill to give the court of claims authority to hear and decide a claim of more than $700,000 by Robert A. Watson of New York city.

The claim was for damages arising out of importation in 1920 of 3500 tons of sugar from Argentina.

The bill, the President's veto message to the Senate said, also would have barred the Government from availing itself of the defense that the Department of Justice "acted without legal authority in issuing direction, or fixing restrictions, with regard to such importations."

Library Research Service Urged As Need of Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—The business office of today needs a library of its own so expertly adapted to a speed age that it will turn out a bulk of information with promptness, according to speakers at the opening session of the Special Libraries Association, holding its twenty-ninth annual conference at the Hotel Roosevelt here today.

More than 400 librarians from business and industrial firms in nearly all parts of the United States are attending the meetings.

Business men, especially those who are highly paid, have little time to read "worth-while books," according to Paul T. Cherington, formerly professor of marketing at Harvard, Stanford and New York Universities and a partner of Cherington and Roper, market trade and consumer-study firm. He declared a statistician had found it costs a $20,000 business executive $60 in time to read a book of average size.

"That makes it evident," he said, "that the main job of the special librarian with respect to business men is to serve as a means of getting into the minds of these harassed creatures by means other than reading what they could more easily and more satisfactorily get if they would read."

Mr. Cherington recommended that the special librarian aid the business man by placing the "essentials" at his disposal and eliminating all else. Using the field of marketing as an index, he asserted that in 1909 there were no books on the subject when the first course in merchandise distribution was started at Harvard, whereas the New York Public Library now has catalogued nearly 1400 current books on that subject.

New York Pay Rise Hits Snag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—The Board of Estimate's projected $17,692,270 schedule to restore salaries of city employees to 1932 levels appeared today to have struck a snag. After two days of discussions behind closed doors, the appropriating body ran into the budgetary logic that blanket readjustments for the fat jobs in the upper pay brackets would have to be at the expense of low-salaried workers.

Only 544 of the 79,654 city workers affected by the restoration earn $5000 or more a year, and the board began its study from the top down, restoring first its own salaries. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia took the position that no appointive city official in this pay bracket should get either a restoration or an increase. His democratic colleagues who are now in majority on the board took the opposite view.

Indeed, after they attended to the restoration angle, they decided to "improve" on the original plan and hand out $200,000 in salary increases to major office holders. This would run up a pay-rise bill in excess of $1,000,000 in this category, and broached a dilemma, for there was left no margin for increases to the tens of thousands of per diem laborers in various city departments.

The realization has halted some pleasant paper bookkeeping, public reaction being the factor it is in an election year and votes of the low-pay workers being many times the multiple of high-pay officials. Whether Mayor LaGuardia will win his argument, however, waits on still further deliberations, with another closed session slated for Friday after the regular board meeting.

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Labor Jam Laid to Money Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 16—While much has been said about technological unemployment, not enough attention has been paid in the study of causes of job scarcity to the presence on the labor market today of many persons—men, women, children—who before the depression would not have been working at all, declares Dr. Martin H. Bickham, administrative assistant for labor relations of the Works Progress Administration here.

Many people now working or seeking jobs would not be a factor in the labor market today were it not for economic reverses, Dr. Bickham has found in interviewing thousands of applicants for positions.

"The shifting of the economic footing of persons and families during the depression years has pushed large numbers of persons normally unemployed and living on savings or earnings of others into the labor market seeking employment," he states. "These included men and other members of families of wealth who lost their fortunes and savings in the stock market crashes and bank failures. Thousands of persons who were formerly sustained by such resources were forced into the active labor market by such loss of capital and current income. Many women—wives, mothers, daughters, sisters—dependent on income producers in 1929 to 1930, found the reduced earnings of the male members of their families inadequate, so they moved out into the labor market, possibly going into the husband's or relative's business office or factory and so displacing non-relatives and forcing them into the group of unemployed."

Many other persons, Dr. Bickham finds, were prevented from retiring from work by these same types of losses. Thus the total workers in the labor market were steadily increased. During a recent sampling of families, he found that out of 80 members in 20 families, 33 were at work in April, 1930, and 55 at work in January, 1937—an increase of two thirds. He points out that although such a percentage does not hold in the total American labor market, it indicates that an increase has occurred and is occurring in the number of workers on the market, and that most of them are coming from what is commonly known as the potential workers group.

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Contest Sponsored By Federal Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Seeking new play material, the Federal Theater Project of the Works Progress Administration today launched a nation-wide playwriting contest for unknown authors with announcement of a $250 cash award by the Dramatist Guild for the best script. In addition, the author will be paid $50 weekly for the duration of the play's "run."

The contest, which closes on Sept. 31, 1937, is open to any resident of the United States who has not written a commercially successful play, and, according to the announcement, "while there is no arbitrary limitation as to subject matter, the Federal Theater is particularly eager to see scripts based on the contemporary American scene." The Federal Theater Project guarantees a New York City production of the winning play of not less than two weeks and reserves the right to stage it in other communities.

Headquarters for the contest are the Play Policy Board, Works Progress Administration Federal Theater Project, Chanin Building, New York City.

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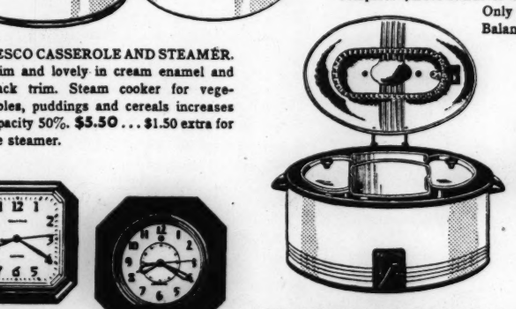

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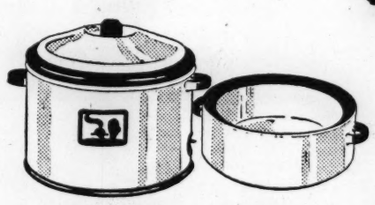

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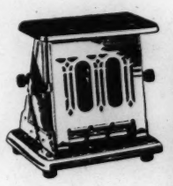

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Land Zoning Program Urged To Meet 'Dust Bowl' Needs

This is the second of two articles on current conditions in the "Dust Bowls" compiled in a 1000-mile tour through that area by auto, train, freight car and afoot.

AMARILLO, Texas, June 16 (AP)—The toughest job in the southern "Dust Bowl," the nation's agricultural problem area, rests on the shoulders of Roy I. Kimmel, assigned by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to co-ordinate the Government's efforts to restore the vast acreage to proper use.

Everywhere in the area people admit thousands of acres should never have been pierced by the plow.

In his new assignment, Mr. Kimmel will undertake to encourage communities, districts and counties to initiate land zoning programs as provided under enabling laws passed by the five states. If farmers in an area decide certain lands should be restored to grass, or that other lands should be seeded to wind-resistant crops, and they so vote, it becomes compulsory.

Self-Governing Program

It is a farmer self-governing program with Government agencies standing by, willing to advise and aid.

Technicians of the Soil Conservation Service, the Resettlement Administration, the AAA, the extension service, experiment stations and state colleges of agriculture will be brought together under Mr. Kimmel's direction to study ways and means of strengthening the program and to prevent overlapping of activities.

The Soil Conservation Service throughout 102 counties has numerous projects where farmers may observe recommended land use practices.

Gradually farmers are beginning to follow the recommended land uses, but there are many complaints against the owner unwilling to cooperate because "he has an idea the Government is trying to boss him" and the so-called "suit-case farmer," the man who owns large acreage, but lives in the city and neglects it when the going gets tough. The zoning laws provide that neglected and mistreated land can be forced into proper use by the local authority and the cost charged against the owner.

Rain Brings Water Erosion

Rainfall of the last three weeks found thousands of acres unprepared to receive it. Much moisture, which should have been conserved in the sub-soil, was lost through run-off. Rivers and creeks filled to capacity. In some instances serious water erosion resulted

H. H. Finnell, regional director for the Soil Conservation Service, said: "Moisture alone is not enough to halt the dust storms. Even with normal moisture, this is true, because we also have normal wind—drying wind—and with it a certain amount of evaporation. If the water is allowed to run off the field and pastures, it is not available for the crops and grasses that are needed to protect the soil from the ravages of wind erosion."

Mr. Finnell said terracing, contour cultivation, strip cropping, pasture furrowing, listing, artificial lakes and tree planting must be pursued.

Small Wheat Harvest

Some wheat will be harvested in the bowl this year. Virtually all the acreage in a dozen counties in corners of Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas, Kansas and New Mexico has been abandoned, but a small portion of the total acreage may yield three or four bushels to the acre. This is the heart of the bowl. Oustide this area, in 90 other counties of the same five states, prospects are better in some sections and some growers on the outer edge believe they will make eight to 10 bushels an acre.

Fields which survived damage during the winter and early spring by smothering or cutting as dust storms swept over them, suffered for want of moisture several weeks before May rains came.

Farmers expressed their disappointment that they did not get a bumper crop this year. They take it stoically. It isn't the first time they have had their hopes dashed. They haven't had a wheat crop since 1931.

Now they are turning to row crops of sorghums, kaffir, milo maize, broom corn, millet and others, listing their land preparatory to planting. The rains have encouraged them. They need to grow something on the land, a cover of some sort. Grain and feed crops are in demand to finish cattle, and the stubbles, left after harvesting, help to hold the soil in place.

Row Crops Favored

C. L. Nix, Stevens county commissioner and a Kansas farmer for 30 years, said he thinks farmers in the area would be better off if they raised row crops and forgot about wheat.

"I know a lot of farmers who make a little money raising row crops and then lose it trying to grow wheat," he said. "They always hope to hit a bumper year and another thing—raising row crops requires about three times more work than wheat.

"This county looks pretty bad, I don't know what we would have done if the Government hadn't aided us."

He merely shrugged his shoulders and laughed when asked where all the new automobiles parked along the curb in Hugoton, the county seat, came from. The town was filled with Saturday afternoon farm visitors.

Why do farmers stay in the "Dust Bowl?"

Many Abandoned Farms

Only the more hardy have stayed. A recent survey conducted by the resettlement administration brought forth the estimate that 33,000 people left farms in the last four years, leaving approximately 207,000 in the area. Mortgages on many of the abandoned farms were for greater amounts than could be realized if a buyer could be found.

Most of those remaining do not want to leave everything they have accumulated in a lifetime. They still have faith in the country and scoff at the predictions of some outsiders that the area is destined to become a desert. They do not think fertility of the soil has been hurt, even though tons and tons have blown away.

"Just give us more of this rain," they say.

But behind it all there is another hope—hope that underneath their acres there may be deposits of petroleum and gas, or possibly both. There are producing oil and gas wells within the bowl and nearby.

"Things don't look so good now, but come back in a couple of months," said Walter Irwin, Amarillo automobile dealer. "You won't be able to recognize the country. These rains, you know."

Checking Aerial Farm Maps

International

A Step in the Soil Conservation Program

Miss Dorothy Irby, Agricultural Adjustment Administration Worker, Is Using a Rotometer, Which Computes the Acreage Covered by the Aerial Photograph

Wright Brothers Honored By Busts in Army Museum

DAYTON, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—Bronze busts of Orville and Wilbur Wright, co-inventors of the airplane, were placed yesterday in military aviation's hall of fame, the Army Aeronautical Museum, at Wright Field.

British Labor College Attracts Students of Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—New connections with Denmark promise a greater number of students from that country at Fircroft, the working men's college at Bournville, according to the annual report of that college.

Last year's foreign students came from four countries—Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Germany—and the British students from many different parts of England. Coalmining was the occupation most largely represented among them.

Most of the men were in the early twenties. "In all branches of study," the report says, "whether economics, history, or literature, they were alert, critical and appreciative. Written work was done regularly and willingly and much of it was very good and showed development in the course of the year."

During the past year there has been a considerable addition to the number of old Fircroft students working as organizers and instructors in distressed areas or among unemployed men.

"Such work is not well paid," comments the writer of the report. "The hours are long and leisure opportunities are smaller than in factory employment; yet the work gives real satisfaction to those engaged in it." A large number of the former students now engaged in social service were originally unemployed men from distressed areas.

New Need Seen For Immigration In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Growing concern about the smallness of the population of New Zealand was reflected in the first Dominion conference of the New Zealand Five Million Club, held in Wellington this April. The originator of the club is the W. E. Barnard, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and he presided over the conference.

Mr. Barnard explained that the objects of the club were twofold—to bring about an increase in the birthrate, and to promote immigration. They could not expect an increase in the birthrate to operate quickly, so attention must be given to immigration. The pioneering stage in the Dominion's history had ended, and a new and difficult era had opened. Development had been designed to meet the needs of a much larger population than the country could obtain under present trends.

The conference agreed that in order to maintain the present standard of living a larger population was necessary, and that in planning an immigration policy the interests of present inhabitants should be preserved. Use of immigration to provide a supply of cheap labor would be strongly condemned.

The conference sent a cable message to the Prime Minister of the Dominion, now in England, assuring him of its support at the Imperial Conference "when dealing with the question of the redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire and New Zealand's contribution thereto."

The Five Million Club has been formed on non-party lines. The Dominion Council elected by this conference includes several men prominent in the Labor movement.

Shanghai Non-Taxpayers to Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Agreement on the whole question of taxation of those who live between two Shanghai jurisdictions—that of the Chinese municipality and that of the International Settlement—is expected as result of a temporary solution of the problem brought to a head by the Settlement's drastic action in barricading the entrance to lanes occupied by several hundred largely non-taxpaying dwellers off the so-called Outside Roads which are owned by the Settlement.

Most of these people paid taxes neither to the Chinese nor to the foreign authorities, while living on Chinese territory but having direct access to Settlement-owned roads and also enjoying utility services and other amenities of the foreigners. The barricading meant that no vehicles could go in and out nor could the public utilities be used as there was a general cutting-off by the officials in charge.

Agreement between Secretary General Sterling Fessenden, from the State of Maine and long head of the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative staff, and O. K. Yui, secretary of the City Government of the Chinese municipality, resulted in removal of the barricades and provision among other things that: the City Government would guarantee a sum of money equivalent to the taxes for the current quarter ending March 31; that the City Government would proceed at once to collect taxes due from tenants, keeping the money in trust; and that the two municipalities would enter into negotiations to reach a fiscal arrangement on the whole tax question.

The issue arose due to looseness of the Land Regulations of the Settlement, which provided that the foreigners might buy land for roads outside the Settlement proper but which failed to define administrative control over the roads (it has thus far been foreign-exercised) or over residents on Chinese property abutting such roads.

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This does not mean that your policy would be cancelled or not renewed if you had an accident. Accidents may, and do, happen to the best drivers. If there were no accidents, there would be no need for insurance. It does mean that our policyholders are selected with such care that we have fewer accident claims to pay. This is proved by public insurance records.

Should you have an accident, we will protect you against loss and defend you against damage suits. No insurance company does more to keep its policyholders out of court and out of trouble.

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Showboat Morning

"THE public thinks our job is just a summer holiday," said Billy Bryant, owner, stage-manager, comedian, pilot, and captain of Bryant's Showboat, plying the waters of the Ohio River and its numerous tributaries. "They think all we have to do, when we are not playing our show, is to loaf on the deck and watch the river breezes play theirs."

Billy and his players had just finished a performance of "Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model." The last bit of the audience had gone ashore, and we were sitting on timber heads in front of the box-office. The showboat and its towboat were tied up on the south bank of the Great Kanawha River at South Charleston, West Virginia.

"Instead of going back to Charleston, why don't you bunk here tonight and go down the river with us in the morning?" said Billy. "If you do that, you'll see something of the work behind the show."

BILLY WAKED ME up at a quarter to four. "Gotta get out before the wind gits up," said the author of "Children of Ole Man River," in explanation of the early call. Showboats are long, wide, and high; they present a large surface to the wind. I dressed hurriedly and went down to the lower head deck, where some of the crew were busy getting in the heavy stage, or gangplank, over which the audience walks from bank to theater and return. We were tied up just opposite the lower tip of Blaine's Island, where a single tree stood out against the misty background of the wooded hills like a lithograph. Although dawn was not far off, the moon rode high behind banks of moving clouds. To the east glowed the lights of the huge carbide and carbon plant, in which night and day West Virginia's abundant natural gas is converted by the magic of chemistry into many useful products. The hum of the exhaust from the turbines of another manufacturing plant, where chlorine is made at the rate of 190,000 pounds a day, formed a steady diapason for the *aubade* sung by the birds along the river bank. A train came tearing down the valley, the triumph of its whistle echoing in the hills. A cock crew, a dog barked in the distance, the lights of a moving car glimmered on the hills to the north.

The showboat and the towboat to which it is fastened are together some three hundred feet in length; and, while we were getting off, I must have followed Billy from head to stern and back some twenty times, as the sunlight gradually quenched the moon and burnt off the morning mists. We lay headed up river, the towboat in the rear; for a towboat, despite its name, does not tow; it pushes. By this time the stage was aboard, the lines—stern, head, and amidships—had been cast off, and a return line run around a piece of heavy piping sunk deep in the bank. An onshore wind was blowing, making it difficult to get the boat out. The engineer came up to report that he had sufficient steam up to get under way. Billy and I climbed up the two flights of stairs to the hurricane deck, to the pilot house which the crew often call the "knowledge box."

THE PROBLEM WAS to get three hundred feet of boat out from the bank against the onshore wind. Slow backing, while the head was fixed to the shore by the return rope, swung the towboat and the stern end of the showboat out into the stream. When the towboat was well out, Billy yelled to me, I yelled to the deckhand who was manning the return rope, and he pulled the rope in. As we cast loose, Billy pulled a long loud blast on the whistle, and we swung out into the stream, turned slowly around, and made off down the river.

Not much more than a mile below the South Charleston landing is Lock Six. In a few minutes we were locked in, tied up, and waiting for the water to run out of the lock and bring us down to the water level below the dam. Betty Bryant, Billy's pretty sixteen-year-old daughter, brought us up coffee and doughnuts from the galley; and, as we ate and drank, we watched Duchess, Billy's small black water-wise Scotty, pick her way surefootedly on top of the walls and over the lower gates of the lock.

IN A FEW minutes, we were out of the lock and on our way down the river. From the twin stacks behind us came the heavy rhythmic breathing of the engines. The stern paddle-wheel churned the yellow river water into a moving waterfall of white foam. Scarcely any traffic interfered with our nine-mile progress. A small Diesel-engine boat, carrying gasoline up the river, hove into sight. Her pilot blew one blast on his whistle to signal us that he would pass us on the right, the right as the river flows. We answered him with a single blast, and, when we came abreast, exchanged waves of the arms from the glassed-in pilot houses.

About eight-thirty we made St. Albans, and tied up at Sattes' Landing. It's an old landing which, before the days of the railroad and the macadam road, teemed with activity. An old freight house with small-paned Georgian windows stands there still, an unused relic of busier days. Here everything that was undone in South Charleston had to be done again—lines made fast, the stage pushed out, the fires under the boilers banked. Then one of the crew sickled a path through the weeds, and the showboat was formally tied up.

BREAKFAST WAS NOW ready and, with appetites honed on the morning river air, we made our way astern, climbing up to the second deck of the towboat, passing by the performers' cabins, and through the galley where the Negro cook, Billie, was busy over a hot coal stove. Only one performer was up—we recognized him as the villain in "Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model"—and we chatted with him about stage and screen. I persuaded him to teach me how to do his deep tremolo villain's laugh. One of the crew brought Billy a note. He read it, and then handed it to me for a souvenir. It read:

Cap't Bryant:
Your boat is tied up at our landing. Kindly send me six reserved seat tickets for rental.
Daisy Sattes Blacknot

It was payment in kind, barter, pure and simple, a survival of what must have been the manner of much of the exchange when Sattes' Landing was crowded with produce and river craft.

HIS BREAKFAST FINISHED, Billy set off to buy food for his boat family of twenty-two. When he returned with the supplies, it was time for the calliope, accented on the first syllable. The dictionaries are wrong. Again the fireman got up steam, and the show pianist played "In the Good Old Summer Time," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and other songs of the same flavor and time on the calliope keyboard on top of the towboat. Billy tells me that, when she is opened high, wide, and handsome, the calliope can be heard for ten miles. A crowd began to gather on the landing. In the days when Sattes' Landing was having its heyday, there would have been a parade, brave with red-uniformed bandsmen. Today not one of the four showboats on the Ohio River system boasts a band.

Time to clean up. Making my way through the theater proper, over last night's peanut shells, I found last night's young Lord Rivers cleaning up the stage and greenroom. Costumes were hung on pegs on the walls of the latter; on a table in the stage left wing was a small paper poke labeled "snow." The cleaning up of stage and quarters proceeded apace until a twelve o'clock dinner ended the morning. No doubt the breezes had played, but these Children of Ole Man River had been much too busy to watch them.

HORACE REYNOLDS

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA SEINE AU PONT D'AUSTERLITZ": *A Painting by Lucien Grandgérard*

LUCIEN GRANDGÉRARD, after his graduation from the Lycée of Nancy, hesitated before devoting himself entirely to art. He was called for military service when he was twenty-one years old; and on his return to civil life, Monsieur Grandgérard definitely took up his art studies at Nancy and in the Fine Arts School of Paris, finally entering the studio of Julien. In 1926 he exhibited his work for the first time.

Grandgérard is especially in character when, as in "La Seine au Pont d'Austerlitz," exhibited in 1930, he plays with the gray tones which he so subtly analyzes. He seeks consistently more strength and breadth of execution, more simplification, more power in contrasting light and shade. In his endeavor for more simplicity in his work, Grandgérard has lost nothing of his essential qualities; and these are perhaps more appreciated, because they have become scarce in contemporary painting.

As a draughtsman, he delights in the beauty of line; but he is at the same time careful of the effects of light. In his drawings more especially, he has reserved a place for his native province of Lorraine. The picturesque sketches he has made of Nancy, Metz and other towns in the province are to be published in the near future in a volume called "In Lorraine."

Orange Day in Famagusta

"FORTE TES PORTOKALIAS" stuck in the larynx a bit, but it wasn't going to dissuade Philip and me from presenting ourselves at Famagusta Orange Day festival. So, when the Cyprus Railway Company announced a cheap excursion from Nicosia to Famagusta, our decision was clinched.

It was gray, drizzly, and eight-thirty in the morning when the "island donkey" steamed importantly into Nicosia station. He was gaily caparisoned with hundreds of oranges, palm branches, orange-tree prunings, oil and soot, and he snorted with a twinge of embarrassment when his uniformed groom handed us each a couple of oranges with our tickets. Through the golden bouquets which festooned the windows, we peeped out on tiny children, their shining morning faces already gleaming juicily. Pretty girls were hiding shyly behind their fruity tokens, as coyly as a Georgian coquette behind her fan; peasants sporting tiny tangerines, policemen, postmen, stray European visitors—everyone had come to see the Orange Train steam away on its gay journey.

We sat back contentedly when a convulsive shudder along the lines of fruit announced our departure. Like distinguished potentates, self-consciously, we braved the thrilled stares of the villagers as they crowded to watch their "Cyprus Donkey," decorated beyond recognition, sweep majestically toward the festivities. Pariah dogs dashed merrily after us, barking their good wishes; proud, loose-limbed horses forgot their grazing to stare at their prouder successor; and the stately eucalyptus seemed to lean down in envy of the fruit it would never bear.

"NOW WHAT?" asked Philip, as we alighted at Famagusta station. It was a pertinent question, because only the most dogged football fan would have toyed with the idea of climbing down into the mob which received our excursion train. In the van were badge-distributors; their wares comprising nothing more than buttonholes made from a pretty circle of paper, picturesquely exhorting the populace of Cyprus to eat more oranges. Its indispensability as a symbol for the occasion was obvious. We, therefore, decorated ourselves and made for the gateway. Here liberal-handed officials were presenting oranges with a generosity which caught the breath of those accustomed to pay twopence for each orange.

Eventually we forced our way, between bulging pockets and flying skins, to a veritable fairy garden. Every tree, every house, every car, truck, horse, camel, was strung with golden pearls. Big oranges, little oranges, lemons, citrons, tangerines, were intermingled in dazzling tones that enchanted the eye. The Commissioner's office, as a happy mark of respect, had been treated a trifle more ambitiously even than that of the Mayor. Like a colossal illuminated sky-sign the façade of this building vibrated with trembling fruit. Countless wires suspended the golden mass in horizontal and vertical patterns, and on the longer strings oranges and tangerines alternated with lemons—while, surmounting the verticals, was the green of a citron, balanced capital-wise in remarkable effect.

DOWN THE STREETS, lined with the sparkling fruit, plodded orange-laden horses, and cars and vans rushed their ornamented coach-work recklessly. At a street corner, a local poet displayed armfuls of the subject of his propaganda doggerel. All was gaiety; and even the sacrilege of a group, who thoughtlessly kicked an orange round the roadway in an improvised version of "soccer," was excused.

The crowds were making steadily for the Hadji Chambis Theater, which was to be the scene of the ceremonial. The President of the Evagoras Gymnastic Association started the orange rolling, so to speak. He was cheerful and brief and then sat back suddenly among the oranges. The Mayor and the next speaker recited appropriate compositions. Next the platform was resigned to the shepherd poet of Xylotymbou, who movingly spoke his finest poems. He was succeeded by the school children, who brought a touch of unartificial sweetness to the afternoon's program, when they tripped through their dance of the Hesperides; and, though oranges served for Hera's golden apples and there was no convincing dragon Ladon, we were charmed with the daintiness and delicacy of a beautiful little ballet.

H. G. L.

The Better Method

MY FIRST promotion was my being chosen, in 1736, clerk of the General Assembly. The choice was made that year without opposition; but the year following, when I was again propos'd (the choice, like that of the members, being annual), a new member made a long speech against me, in order to favour some other candidate. I was, however, chosen which was the more agreeable to me, as, besides the pay for the immediate service as clerk, the place gave me a better opportunity of keeping up an interest among the members, which secur'd to me the business of printing the votes, laws, paper money, and other occasional jobs for the public, that, on the whole, were very profitable.

I therefore did not like the opposition of this new member, who was a gentleman of fortune and education, with talents that were likely to give him, in time, great influence in the House, which, indeed, afterward happened. I did not, however, aim at gaining his favour by paying any servile respect to him, but, after some time, took this other method. Having heard that he had in his library a certain very scarce and curious book, I wrote a note to him, expressing my desire of perusing that book, and requesting he would do me the favour of lending it to me for a few days. He sent it immediately, and I return'd it in about a week with another note, expressing strongly my sense of the favour. When we next met in the House, he spoke to me (which he had never done before), and with great civility; and he ever after manifested a readiness to serve me on all occasions, so that we became great friends. . . . This is another instance of the truth of an old maxim I had learned, which says, *"He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another, than he whom you yourself have obliged."* And it shows how much more profitable it is prudently to remove, than to resent, return, and continue inimical proceedings.—From the Autobiography of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Transients

MARCH flung heels to the sky,
Grasping the wind's trapeze;
April passed damply by
Walking on stilts of trees;
May, from a hillside room
Heard the approaching guest,
Saw, through the dogwood bloom,
A figure skirting the crest;
Moving in song she came
Lilting a woodland tune,
The birches whispered her name—
Summer had come with June.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Vollmacht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Jesus seine wunderbare Bergpredigt vollendet hatte, „entsetzte sich", wie wir im 7. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus lesen, „das Volk über seine Lehre; denn er predigte gewaltig und nicht wie die Schriftgelehrten" (Matth. 7, 28. 29). Am Teiche Bethesda sagte er mit vollkommener Zuversicht zu dem Lahmen (Joh. 5, 8): „Stehe auf, nimm dein Bett und gehe hin!" Am Grabe drückte er keinen Zweifel aus, als er Lazarus gebot: „Komm heraus!" (Joh. 11, 43).

Was gab Jesus die Vollmacht, von der er so vertrauensvoll Gebrauch machte? Die Vollmacht, mit der er seine gewaltigen Worte der Heilung an die Kranken und die Sünder richtete, war ihm von Gott verliehen. Christus Jesus wußte von seinem geistigen Ursprung, seinem ewigen Bestehen, seinem Einssein mit Gott. Er wußte seine Lebensmission. Da er diese Dinge wußte, versah er seines Vaters Geschäft mit einer Zuversicht und einer Vollmacht, die an dem Ergebnis seiner Arbeit keinen Zweifel aufkommen ließen. Mit Vollmacht trieb er die Wechsler aus dem Tempel hinaus. Er stillte den Sturm. Er erweckte den Sohn der Witwe und die Tochter des Jairus zum Leben. Die Art, die Dauer oder die vermeintliche Unheilbarkeit der Krankheit war für Jesus belanglos. Er sah die menschliche Not, und wenn sich diejenigen, die er heilen wollte, empfänglich zeigten, vergeudete er keine Zeit mit Auseinandersetzungen. Zuweilen richtete er an solche, die ihn um Heilung von Krankheit oder Sünde baten, Fragen, wie er z. B. zu dem blinden Bartimäus sagte (Mark. 10, 51): „Was willst du, daß ich dir tun soll?", offenbar um sie zu veranlassen, ihr aufrichtiges Verlangen nach Heilung und ihren Glauben an seine geistige Kraft zu erklären.

Es ist auch beachtenswert, daß Jesu Heilungen augenblicklich, vollständig, vollkommen und dauernd waren. Es sind keine Fälle langsamer Genesung, keine unvollständigen Heilungen, kein Mangel an Stärke und Lebenskraft bei denen, die er heilte, berichtet, auch nicht, daß jemand von ihnen je einen Rückfall des Krankheitszustandes erlitt. Seine Heilungen waren Beweise seines praktischen Verständnisses Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott.

Heute spricht die Christliche Wissenschaft mit derselben Zuversicht und Ermächtigung zu den Kranken und den Sündern, den Niedergeschlagenen, den Bedrückten, den Verzagten und den Furchtsamen. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in einer selbst einem Kinde verständlichen einfachen Sprache die göttlichen Gesetze Gottes dargelegt, die heute bei richtiger Anwendung die Menschen von der Knechtschaft der Krankheit, der Sünde und sogar des Todes befreien.

Überall in diesem Buche befinden sich auf jeden Fall passende Anweisungen zur Anwendung der geistigen Wahrheiten, die heilen. Auf Seite 391 lesen wir z. B.: „Widersprich mental jeder Klage von seiten des Körpers und erhebe dich zu dem wahren Bewußtsein des Lebens als der Liebe—als alles dessen, was rein ist und die Früchte des Geistes trägt". Man beachte auch die gebieterische Erklärung auf Seite 393: „Gemüt ist Herr über die körperlichen Sinne und kann Krankheit, Sünde und Tod besiegen. Mache von dieser gottgegebenen Vollmacht Gebrauch. Nimm Besitz von deinem Körper und regiere sein Empfinden und Tun. Erhebe dich in der Stärke des Geistes, um allem zu widerstehen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist"! Mit welcher Vollmacht Mrs. Eddy diese besonderen Anweisungen gibt! Nichts Zweideutiges ist darin enthalten. Wir sind göttlich ermächtigt, Disharmonie jeder Art zu überwinden. Diese geistige Ermächtigung steht uns heute, jetzt, ebenso zur Verfügung wie zur Zeit Jesu.

Ein Geschäftsmann bat einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber um Hilfe bei seinen Angelegenheiten, die sich anscheinend in einem kläglichen Zustande befanden. Während der Besprechung des Problems zeigte ihm der Ausüber, daß es nur ein wirkliches Geschäft gibt, in dem wir tätig sein können, nämlich das Geschäft, Gott auszudrücken. Es wurde ihm auch gezeigt, daß Gott jeden Menschen mit allem versorgt, was zur Führung seines Geschäfts nötig ist. Mit einer Vollmacht sprechend, die sich auf das sichere Wissen stützt, daß die unendliche Liebe jedes Bedürfnis der Menschheit befriedigt, machte der Ausüber klar, daß die Eigenschaften Demut, Dankbarkeit, Zuversicht, Vertrauen und Ausdauer jedem Kinde Gottes gehören, und daß niemand ihrer durch Furcht, Besorgnis, Zweifel, Mangel, Verzagtheit oder Verwirrung beraubt werden kann. Es wurde ihm versichert, daß das göttliche Gesetz der Liebe alle Tätigkeiten des Geschäfts lenkt, und daß ihm das unendliche Gemüt alle zur Führung des Unternehmens erforderlichen menschlichen Schritte zeigen werde. Das weckte in dem Mann einen neuen Sinn des Vertrauens und der Zuversicht, und in kurzer Zeit stand sein Geschäft auf einer sicheren Grundlage.

Das bewies ihm, daß für den, der mit einer auf dem Verständnis der Allgegenwart und Kraft Gottes beruhenden Vollmacht spricht, die Worte des Psalmisten in Erfüllung gehen (Ps. 1, 3): „Der ist wie ein Baum, gepflanzt an den Wasserbächen, der seine Frucht bringt zu seiner Zeit, und seine Blätter verwelken nicht; und was er macht, das gerät wohl".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE seventh chapter of Matthew's Gospel it is recorded that when Jesus had finished preaching his wonderful Sermon on the Mount, "the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes" (Matthew 7:28, 29). At the pool of Bethesda it was with perfect assurance that he said to the lame man (John 5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." At the tomb he expressed no doubt when he commanded Lazarus to "come forth" (John 11:43).

What gave Jesus the authority which he used so confidently? The authority with which he spoke his momentous words of healing to the sick and sinful was God-bestowed. Christ Jesus knew of his own spiritual origin, his eternality, his oneness with God. He knew his own life-mission. Knowing these things he went about his Father's business with an assurance and authority which brooked no doubts as to the outcome of his work. With it he cast the money changers out of the temple. He stilled the tempest. He restored to life the widow's son and the daughter of Jairus. The nature of the disease, its duration, its supposed incurability made no difference to Jesus. He saw the human need and, perceiving the receptivity of those whom he would heal, he wasted no time in argument. At times he questioned those who sought release from the bondage of sickness or sin, as when he said to the blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:51), "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" evidently leading them to declare their sincere desire for healing and their faith in his spiritual power.

It is also interesting to note that Jesus' healings were instantaneous, complete, perfect, and permanent. No cases of convalescence are recorded, no partial healings, no lack of strength and vitality on the part of those whom he healed. And there is no record that any one of them ever suffered a return of the diseased condition. His healings were proofs of his practical understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him.

Today Christian Science speaks with the same assurance and authority to the sick and the sinful, the downtrodden, the oppressed, the discouraged, and the fearful. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has set forth in language so simple that a child may understand it, the divine laws of God which are today, when rightly applied, releasing men and women from the bondage of sickness, sin, and even death itself.

Throughout this book are to be found specific directions for the application of the spiritual truths which heal. On page 390 we read, for instance, "When the first symptoms of disease appear, dispute the testimony of the material senses with divine Science"; and on page 391, "Mentally contradict every complaint from the body, and rise to the true consciousness of Life as Love,—as all that is pure, and bearing the fruits of Spirit." Note, too, the imperative statement on page 393: "Mind is the master of the corporeal senses, and can conquer sickness, sin, and death. Exercise this God-given authority. Take possession of your body, and govern its feeling and action. Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good"! How authoritatively Mrs. Eddy gives these specific directions! No equivocation here. We have divine authority to overcome discord of every name and nature. This spiritual authority is available today, now, the same as it was in the time of Jesus.

A business man called upon a Christian Science practitioner for help concerning his affairs, which seemed to be in a deplorable state. In discussing the problem with him the practitioner pointed out that there is but one real business in which we can be engaged, and that is the business of expressing God. It was also shown to him that God supplies each one with all that is needful for the conduct of his business. Speaking with an authority born of a sure knowledge that infinite Love supplies every need of mankind, the practitioner made it clear that the qualities of humility, gratitude, assurance, confidence, and persistency belong to each of God's children, and that no one can be deprived of them by any claim of fear, worry, doubt, lack, discouragement, or confusion. He was assured that the divine law of Love controlled all the activities of the business, and that infinite Mind would unfold to him all the necessary human footsteps in the carrying on of the enterprise. A renewed sense of confidence and assurance was awakened in the man, and in a short time his business was established on a secure foundation.

Thus it was proved to him that when one speaks with authority based upon understanding of God's ever-presence and power, the words of the Psalmist are fulfilled (Psalms 1:3): "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

One Solution to the So-Called 'Servant Problem'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Opening Up Domestic Service To the Experienced Woman

How One Homemaker Planned a 40-Hour Week and Could Choose From Well-Qualified Applicants

By Beth Hollyer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The difficulty of finding and keeping suitable help is a traditional subject for gossip at women's gatherings.

Why is it that women, so expert in other phases of household management and human relationships, are so often inept as employers of labor? And why, these women as employers may well ask, are other women whose talents lie in this very direction still unwilling to become paid houseworkers?

"I've had only one answer to my advertisement," a friend sighed the other day. "And that girl, while young and willing, spoke so brokenly that I was afraid that she wouldn't be able to take and transmit messages over the telephone. You know that is an important requirement in my house."

This young woman was a typical employer. The pay that she offered was adequate, the general requirements of the position not too heavy, yet she had not been able to solve "the servant problem."

Banishing It as Conversation

Hesitatingly I offered her my own plan, as I was not sure at the time that it would meet her needs as it had met mine. So delighted was she with the plan and so well has it turned out for her, as well as for me, that I am offering it to other housewives in the hope that, possibly with modifications or individual improvements, it may banish the servant problem also as one of their conversational favorites.

Why had some good maids left my employ, I had asked myself several years ago? Why had I been dissatisfied with others? What did they seem to find the greatest drawback to the jobs I offered? What did I myself most wish in a maid?

Most of the girls or women, who had been satisfied otherwise with the work, had left eventually because they could no longer stand the strain of seeing their families only in the rare intervals of freedom offered (seemingly of necessity) by a houseworking position. The general conditions of work had been acceptable, the salary also; but the hours of duty had not. That fact stood out in my mind—the hours were the stumbling block. The great drawback, from the standpoint of the maid, had been that, though not actually required to work all the time, still she must be on duty for long hours every day and had freedom for her own private enterprises only on the traditional Thursday and Sunday afternoons off.

Inexperience Wasteful

As for me, what I wanted most and found hardest to obtain, was experience. I was forced to be content with young girls, most of whom, aside from helping in their mothers' homes, had little experience and less interest in housework. The very women whose experience in their own homes would have made them valuable to me were unable to leave those homes to work in mine.

Here again I ran into the question of hours, and the plan suddenly shaped in my mind.

I decided to offer to my employee the hours for which labor is now fighting in factory and shop—the forty-hour, five-day week. A competent maid, I reasoned, working these hours, could do the general housework, prepare the dinner for serving, and be a substitute mother in my absences. Arriving at 8:30, she could swing into her duties at once, beginning with the breakfast dishes.

"From 8:30 until 5, five days weekly," I said in my advertisement, and offered eight of the ten dollars my budget allowed for help, as weekly salary. My telephone rang constantly. The interviews were interesting and productive. My only difficulty was in deciding which applicant to choose!

I chose Edna—this was more than two years ago, and she is with me still.

With Supplementary Help

I had not forgotten the need for help between five in the afternoon and the breakfast dishes next morning. I planned on a schoolgirl for that. Near my home are a university and a state teachers' college. It should not be difficult to find my supplementary help. And indeed, it has not been.

Her duties, I decided, would be extremely light. Her pay, $2, plus board and room in a good home, and in this case a "good home," was to be more than a mere promise.

Peggy is the current schoolgirl help. She is a student at teachers' college, where my children also attend school of practice. Peggy's duties begin around five, after Edna leaves. She assists with the finishing touches of dinner, serves the meal, and with the aid of the children, who take turns, washes the dinner dishes, then is free for her studies or school activities, except on the nights that we are out. In the morning, Peggy is expected to help with breakfast, then is off to school.

During the week-ends, she is generally useful. Together on Saturdays and Sunday mornings, we tidy up the house and attend to the usual duties. Sunday afternoons and evenings are hers for recreation, along with the other evenings when we do not need her to look after the children.

Of Mutual Help

Edna is permanent—the schoolgirls come and go with the school year, but so far, each one has been a pleasure as well as a very efficient helper. Several have come from small towns and their parents are delighted to have them earning a little spending money while living in a reliable home. A summer-school student is the solution of my 5-to-8:30 problem when the current Peggy or Ada or Bonnie has returned to her home at the close of the school year.

When Edna came to me, her husband was unemployed. Now he has work, and we both hope that eventually she will be able to devote all her time to her own home. Meanwhile our schedules dovetail nicely. Her daughter of high-school age is able to take care of some of Edna's own housework after school hours. The heavier duties she has no trouble in fitting into her free week-end hours.

Previous Experience

Before her marriage she had been a maid. Work in her own home had increased her capabilities, but until she saw my advertisement she had been unable to turn her talents to profit without disrupting her home life to an uncomfortable degree.

Many of the applicants whom I interviewed explained that most houseworking jobs were barred to them because of long and inconvenient hours. Even if they were allowed to "live out," they still would have to neglect their families and home life to a prohibitive extent. Some who had no children still hesitated to ask their husbands to come home to an empty house and a cold dinner, which had been put out early in the morning. But the hours that I was offering dispensed with these difficulties—away from work at five, home in an hour or less, and the routine of their own homes resumed until after breakfast the next morning.

Dainty and Sheer for the Young Girl

White embroidered organdie dramatized by a wide, black velvet sash and a wide-brimmed rough, white straw hat with black velvet crown. For a touch of color—lavender orchids, a brooch of diamonds and a star sapphire, a bracelet of sapphire beads and diamonds and a slim, delicate one of square-cut diamonds. Dress, Charles Groden. Hat, Sally Victor. Jewels, courtesy of Jewelers' Publicity Committee.

Through the Editor's Window

A 'Seeing Eye' for Stubel

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We self-admiring humans at times seem to think that we have a corner on what we are pleased to call the "human" qualities of compassion, reason, ready forgiveness, "the milk of human kindness" and other assets. And we seldom stop to note that among the animals that help to make our houses into homes, not only are these same qualities expressed but also qualities like love, loyalty, expectancy of good, teachableness, which are less "human" than divine. I have learned many a spiritual lesson from thoughtfully companioning my two dogs; as has anyone who truly loves and is grateful for animals and their priceless friendship—friendship not alone for humans but for one another.

Out in Jamacia Plain, a suburban section of Boston, dwell two German schnauzers, Prince and Stubel. Those who live anywhere near, are accustomed to seeing the two dogs trotting along side by side, the shoulder of one pressed against the shoulder of the other—a pretty sight. At times they play and romp on an open stretch of lawn as do any dogs who are pals. But as soon as they are trotting on their way, along the sidewalk, or crossing the streets in and out of traffic, the two, Prince and Stubel, are again shoulder to shoulder.

* * *

The story of intelligent devotion and loyalty, of compassion and comradeship, a story of one dog helped by the other until lifted out of the depths of despair, was told recently in the Boston Post, and it is with gratitude that we here send it on around the world.

A few months ago Stubel had an ailment and went blind. Darkness was deep for him. He could not get adjusted. He moped in utter hopelessness. When he bumped into the furniture, or when, if in an attempt to run he quickly struck the wall, he whined pitifully. This went on for a time and was indeed hard for his friends to witness.

Then Prince took charge.

* * *

When one dog teaches another I can only look on with humility. I once watched one of my dogs when still almost a puppy teach the other and younger one to go up and down his first flight of stairs—we had just moved from a bungalow into a two-story house. It was a distinct job of eliminating the smaller dog's fear; and I saw patience, kindness, gentleness and brotherly love at work in the teaching.

* * *

Prince took charge of Stubel. He evidently worked out with Stubel a system of signals; just as wise and compassionate human beings who founded The Seeing Eye, Inc., have worked out signals. According to the dogs' mistress, Mrs. Lawrence T. Holden, Prince coached Stubel until they were acting together with complete co-operation and mutual understanding. Hour after hour Prince stays with Stubel, watching him to meet his needs, taking him where he wishes to go.

Gone is Stubel's mental darkness and despair, banished by Prince's love. The two dogs now romp and play together with gaiety and abandon, and seem to enjoy life to the full. One who saw them and did not know their story would not guess that Stubel must use Prince's eyes.

* * *

But the moment they start to run, or to walk in strange places, they are again shoulder to shoulder, skillfully avoiding rocks and trees, and never missing a step at curbstones. Recently they were seen taking a fine joy-walk many blocks away from home, trotting along with the utmost enthusiasm, having crossed several streets and threaded heavy traffic...Stubel, whose life is filled with and illumined by the intelligent and devoted lovingkindness of Prince; and Prince, whose life is cause for gratitude and humility on the part of Stubel and the rest of us.

A regular Wednesday column

Footwear—As Trod in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Warm days call for special thought in the choice of footwear. In their summer collection of shoes and sandals Clarks are showing a wide variety, many of the shoes combining lightness of weight with the necessary arch support and graceful heel. Irish linen, delightfully cool and smart, and suitable for wear with summer frocks, is extensively used. When the shoe needs to be cleaned it can be washed with ordinary soap and water. Linen combined with leather is also fashionable. A court shoe in sunglo linen, with brown leather saddle, has a brown leather bow concealing an elastic gusset which ensures perfect fitting at the instep.

Silk embroidery on linen is popular, some shoes having heels covered with the same shade as the silk. A white linen court shoe has red embroidery and a red heel; a sunglo linen court shoe has brown embroidery and brown heel. A dainty shoe in linen is embroidered with very fine Broderie Anglaise in silk. This same embroidery in brown silk is also used to decorate a cool and comfortable sandal in a new flecked linen.

Suede—blue or brown—is still seen everywhere. For smart occasions there are models in the finest suede, with lace-like elastic gussets in contrasting shades. Very fine perforation is fashionable. An elegant court shoe in white suede and colored calf, with Spanish heel, is outlined with a perforated pattern.

Goat skin is also favored. Clarks are showing attractive shoes in bright goat skin—blue, green, brown, and red—with embroidered openwork in matching silk. These are made in light summer styles, and are cool to wear. For the maximum of comfort there is a toeless sandal in red or blue goat skin, with low covered heel and flexible sole.

The general tendency is for day shoes to have higher fronts, the heels being lowered to a medium height in order to accommodate the ever-increasing band of walking enthusiasts. The latest variation of the high-fronted cowboy court shoe is in suede with the front slightly scalloped and finished with five bars of lacings. It is made in black, navy or nigger with white or red glacé lacing, the toe and heel being square.

For the river there are bright-colored raffia shoes and canvas sandals embroidered in gay wool, with cork heels. A new sports shoe for tennis or cruising, seen in Burberry's summer collection, has a felt sole that prevents the wearer slipping on grass or wet decks. It is made in canvas or buckskin. Burberry is also showing a new Monk shoe in briar-proof suede for country wear with non-slip rubber sole to match, an improvement in appearance on the non-colored crêpe sole which is apt to give the shoe a clumsy appearance. A new golf shoe for all weathers in the collection is the "Nyad." Made from delightfully flexible proofed sealskin leather, it is lined throughout with greased calf. An interlining of filmed rubber between the inner and outer sole makes it absolutely damp resisting and adds to the comfort of the foot when long distances have to be covered. The small hobs are clinched to the sole before it is sewn to the uppers, thus making certain that nails cannot penetrate to the foot. Three-hole "ghillie" lacings add to the stylish finish.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the time of writing the sun shines brightly and the problem is: What best to wear in town these days? A suit designed for hot weather is necessary for comfort and appearance. Dark clothes look and feel uncomfortable when the thermometer rises, for they absorb heat while light ones reflect it. Therefore, the choice should be something light in weight and color. A gray flannel is preferable for the office, as in London people do not take kindly to professional and business men in white or cream. But there are oatmeal and fawn for those not tied to shop or counting-house.

The dressy double-breasted jacket may be worn without waistcoat, while the long rolling lapels aerate wearer and keep him cool. True, the wide fronts form into heavy folds while seated at a desk; yet this can be avoided by wearing an alpaca jacket at work. Many people prefer collar-attached shirt for coolness; others like detachable collars. Pastel shades are advisable. Tie should display a dash of strong color to obviate the namby-pamby. Socks may either tone with suit or shoes. With flannel, reverse hide or suede shoes cannot be beaten.

* * *

On Holiday

On holiday contrast is required, but this does not mean exuberance. A lightweight tweed, with or without checks, should be selected for single-breasted jacket. The craze for yokes and pleats has waned. Apart from being looser it need not differ much from an everyday coat. One can recommend fabric of oatmeal shade with cream flannel trousers. Such a suit could be versatile in this way: trousers will do for tennis and the jacket may accompany trousers to match or gray flannels. Thus three or four outfits are possible with a minimum of luggage. An adaptable lightweight cream or white soft felt hat, cream socks, brown and white sports shoes or white buckskins suggest themselves.

* * *

For Comfort on the Beach

One hears of white suede monk shoes for the beach. A sound idea is to have a pair of beach shorts to wear with bathing suit before going for a stroll. When taking to the water, shorts can be removed and then put on again after a sun bath . . . A new sports shirt has been introduced which manages to keep unruffled and correct during hard wear. The body of knitted wool gives freedom, comfort and protection; its woven collar and cuffs match body of shirt exactly and never lose shape.

* * *

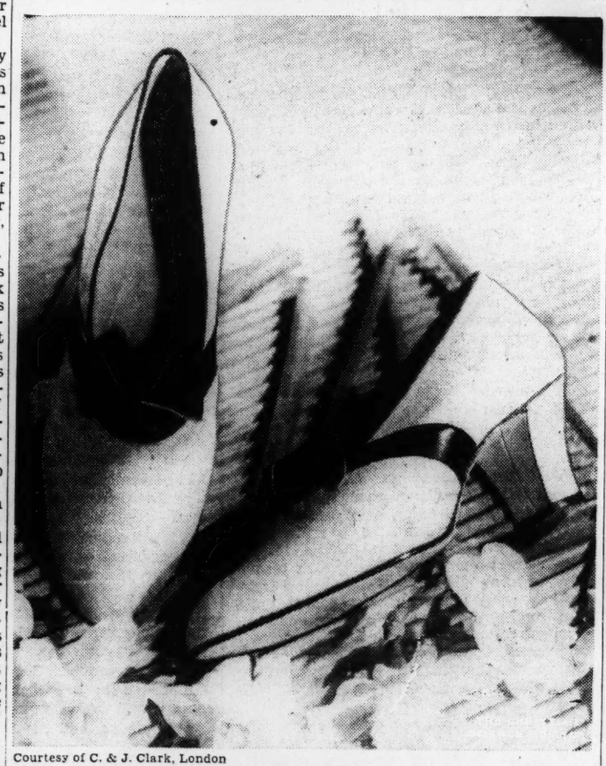
Correct With Brown

Leaving hot weather clothes, we find grays of all shades in evidence. Yet browns are coming in again—even for summer. They can be seen, with white or light-blue stripes or in mixtures, at any smart gathering; also one observes brown with a purple tinge. It must be pointed out that brown is not always becoming to the blond type, but it depends on the shade. A black Homburg is correct but a brown to match is attractive. For anyone who likes experiment a snap-brim style in green or blue is possible, but the effect should be tried before buying. Shirt and collar may be fawn, cream or blue. Now something piquant for the tie; green, red or a mixture of both would prove effective.

* * *

Fashionable Again?

The Earl of Athlone, who, some years ago, inaugurated the overcoat without buttons, has adopted the single-breasted jacket with square fronts; a style that might easily become fashionable again after 30 years. I saw Lord Londonderry one morning at the Royal Academy in a neat gray jacket suit with double-breasted waistcoat. Sleeves were finished with narrow turn-back cuffs but space left for usual buttons at hind-arm. A double white collar accompanied blue striped shirt and black and white check tie. White waistcoat slip balanced collar, while handkerchief matched shirt. A lover of flowers, Lord Londonderry sported a dark red carnation flecked with white in buttonhole. Cloth-topped boots completed a studied and successful outfit.



Courtesy of C. & J. Clark, London

Court Shoe Model in Sunglo Linen With Brown Leather Saddle and Bow

Recipe for Strawberry Shortcake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sift and measure
2 cups flour—sift again with
3 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt. Cut in
6 tablespoons butter. Add
1 cup milk—mix lightly. Turn onto floured board. Knead gently. Divide dough into 2 equal parts. Pat in sheets to fit casserole. Butter top of each half with soft butter. Put buttered sides together like a sandwich and place in the bottom of a two-quart casserole. Bake 40 minutes in a 350° F. oven. Reserve a dozen largest berries from
2 quarts strawberries washed and hulled and crush or slice remaining berries. Add
½ cup sugar. Stir well and let stand in warm place so sugar will dissolve. After removing from oven, separate the layers of warm shortcake; spread with butter; cover bottom layer with half of crushed berries; set top layer in place. Pour remaining crushed berries over top. Cover with
½ pint cream, whipped, and garnish with whole berries.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Rhubarb Jam With Variations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rules for Jam Making

1. Sterilize your glasses as you would for canning.
2. Stir jam with a wooden spoon.
3. Let jam boil rapidly—not merely simmer.
4. Have a kettle large enough to allow for sudden risings and flarings forth.
5. Do not mistake the froth that rises during the earlier part of the operation for scum. The real scum rises when the jam boils, and is very thick. But to skim the jam from the very first is unnecessary and wasteful.
6. Store all jam in a dry cool place. Dampness may make it moldy, and heat may make it ferment.

Rhubarb Jam

6 pounds rhubarb
6 pounds sugar
6 ounces crystallized ginger
½ teaspoon salt

Peel rhubarb and cut up into half inch pieces. Discard ends. Weigh six pounds rhubarb and lay in preserve pan layer for layer with sugar. Leave over night.

Next day cut up and add crystallized ginger. Bring jam to boil, and then let boil rapidly for half an hour, stirring constantly to prevent burning or boiling over. Add salt. Skim. Test on saucer and cool. Keep on boiling, stirring, testing, till the jam sets nicely on saucer as it cools. Whisk it off the stove and pour into sterilized glasses.

Hints for the Novice

Do not in your zeal over boil. No one over six will enjoy jam that has reached a toffee-like consistency. I blush to tell of the first rhubarb jam I made. I was determined it would set, and set it did—in solid blocks!

Buy about seven or eight pounds of rhubarb to allow for waste.

Jam made in the evening or very early morning sets with least trouble.

Variations

Substitute for the crystallized ginger 1 pound figs; or rind of 3 lemons cut fine; or 1 ounce of white root ginger. H. T.

For Little Boys' Overalls

Strap fasteners on little boys' overalls have a way of getting jammed past repair, or lost. The top from an ordinary garter fastener may be sewed onto the strap and makes an excellent substitute.—Mrs. M. N. F., Vermont.

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A nourishing, refining night cream
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*Bra-form of fine batiste, $1.25

WELL-DRESSED WOMEN NOW WEAR *BRA-FORMS
Leading American designers recommend the use of dress shields to protect their creations not only from perspiration but also from strong under-arm cosmetics. At a recent Fashion Show in New York, every dress was worn over a carefully selected Kleinert's *Bra-form.
*Bra-forms are smart uplift bras made in net, lace, batiste, and satin and equipped with a pair of Kleinert's guaranteed dress shields. Easily laundered. From a dollar up in good Notion Departments.
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Business and Industry

Lea Bill Regarded as Putting Quietus to Protective Committees

Commerce and Finance

Retailers Told Future Will See Credit Terms Cut

SPOKANE, Wash., (AP) — The "father" of the National Retail Credit Association predicted the future will bring smaller retail profits and shorter credit terms. Addressing the Twenty-fifth annual convention of the organization which he headed at its inception here in 1912, Sherman L. Gilfillan of Minneapolis said "the conditions surrounding the extension of credit will see greater changes in the next twenty-five years than in the past twenty-five."

"I believe margins of profit of the retailer will be less," he explained. "The merchant will be more watchful for reducing expenses and adding revenues. He will find his profit is dissipated in overdue accounts sooner than he realized in the past. This will call for shortening of terms rather than lengthening."

Mr. Gilfillan told the more than 1000 credit delegates from all sections of the nation that 75 to 90 per cent collections would be the average instead of the exception and that competition in terms would be eliminated because "cmall margins of profit will force a strict adherence to a cummunity credit policy."

"I believe the custom of carrying charges on all overdue thirty-day accounts, as well as contracts, will be just as universal as is the custom of banks adding interest to obligations due them," Mr. Gilfillan added.

He predicted that the future would bring 70,000,000 credit data files, with bureaus "functioning so efficiently that complete reports will be rendered with dispatch from every nook and corner of the United States and Canada."

From E. K. Barnes, Spokane, National Association president, came an appriasal that scientific credit granting has become the key factor in keeping distribution astride mass production and placing one-time luxuries within reach of the masses.

Strikes Exerting Minimum Influence On Output of Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A minimum of influence on steel markets as a result of strikes affecting four major independent steel companies is reported by Iron Age.

"New business in Pittsburgh and at one or two other points was slightly larger in the past week than in the week before," the trade journal said, "indicating some diversion of orders from strike-affected companies to those not involved, but the small amount of such switching indicates the majority of steel users are well supplied for the time being.

"Production of steel ingots is slightly lower this week, according to our estimate—77 per cent against 78 per cent last week—this being partly due to reduced output at Johnstown, Penna., and in the Youngstown area, and in the South. In the Chicago district, where the Inland plant is closed tight, the average rate is up one point to 64 per cent because of increased output by Republic and Carnegie-Illinois.

"One of the most serious results of the strikes as affecting consumers is the loss of tin plate production, which totals about 30,000 tons a month, or approximately 17 per cent of the average monthly output in 1936. Owing to the close proximity of the packing season, this tonnage can not be made up this year.

"There is an ample supply of cans for early crops, but, should the strikes last for some weeks longer, there might be shortage of tin plate for late season crops.

"Steel scrap continues to reflect strike conditions, with further declines of 50 cents a ton at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, but no change at Chicago. The 'Iron Age' scrap composite price is at a new low for the year at $17.08."

Copper Industry's Position Improved

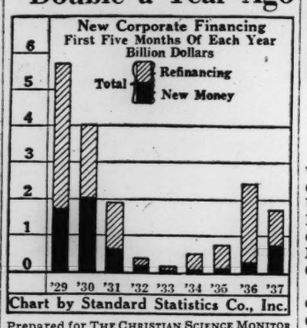
The copper industry is in a sounder position today than it was at the beginning of the year, despite the fact that the optimistic outlook which featured the opening months of 1937 has been dimmed, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Higher earnings than last year are definitely indicated by the rate of metal consumption and the price level.

"Some encouragement with respect to the future price trend," the report states, "is to be derived from the metal's strong statistical position. During April, 1937, the world consumed 216,900 tons of refined copper, as against 210,700 tons in March, 1937, and 142,300 in April, 1936. Moreover, demand remained ahead of output. Most impressive of all, world stocks of refined copper declined 25,000 tons in April, 1937, the largest drop since August, 1936.

"Domestic refined copper demand totaled 95,900 tons in April, 1937, against 59,700 in April, 1936. Domestic stocks at the end of April were 99,600 tons—barely one month's supply.

"There is good reason to believe that many users are well stocked, and that their buying over near-by months will be restricted. Moreover, the upward curve of heavy industry may be flattened out temporarily. These factors suggest that earnings of copper miners over the next few months may be lower somewhat than in the first two quarters. The long-term outlook remains bright, however. The drop in copper prices should be regarded as a constructive development for large producers, in that it will retard the opening of marginal mines."

Corporate Financing Double a Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although a number of proposed new stock and bond issues have been postponed because of unfavorable market conditions, the aggregate amount of new money financing in the first five months of 1937 was more than double that in the corresponding 1936 period.

The total amount of financing, including refinancing, was somewhat lower than a year ago.

Favorable Outlook In Building Trade Reported in Survey

The current tapering off in construction activity is simply an intermediate phase of the building cycle reflecting a feeling of uncertainty generated by rising costs, recent security market reactions, and the prospect of some recession in business during the near term, says the United Business Service in its current Report.

Residential building has the longest of any of the major business cycles, the complete swings lasting from 16 to 22 years, says the service. The last full cycle ended in 1933. From this it is evident that the present cycle has barely entered the recovery phase, and while further minor setbacks will undoubtedly be encountered, the long term trend seems certain to continue upward.

Factors which point to a favorable outlook for the industry are:

1. The large number of obsolete houses because of the small amount of building during the depression years.
2. The increase in the number of families in the country due to population growth and rising marriage rates.
3. Greater buying ability as a result of widespread wage increases, more employment, and higher farm income.
4. Rising rents which stimulate a trend to home ownership.
5. The fact that, thanks to the FHA, funds for new construction are both plentiful and cheap.

The service concludes that, on the whole, many recent pessimistic statements on the future prospects for the building industry do not seem to have been justified.

Copper Industry Is In Sound Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business in the copper industry is in a sounder position now than it was during the opening months of 1937, although the optimistic outlook has dimmed somewhat, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Higher earnings than in 1936 are definitely indicated by the rate of metal consumption and the price level.

"Stimulated by armament programs, speculative buying abroad, and inventory buying in this country, the price of copper soared from 12 cents a pound at the beginning of 1937 to 17 cents a pound at the end of March," continues the analysis. A sharp smash in commodity and stock prices in England generated a world-wide selling movement. Within a few weeks domestic copper had dropped to 14 cents a pound, the point at which it now stands.

"Some encouragement with respect to the future price trend is to be derived from the metal's strong statistical position. During April, 1937, the world consumed 216,900 tons of refined copper as against 210,700 tons in March, 1937, and 142,300 in April, 1936. Moreover, demand remained ahead of output. Most impressive of all, world stocks of refined copper declined 25,000 tons in April, 1937, the largest drop since August, 1936."

Traffic Advisory Group Is Formed in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Announcement has been made of the formation of the Traffic Advisory Group of the Southern States Industrial Council, organized for the purpose of assisting southern industry in general in the fight for interterritorial freight rate adjustments.

John E. Edgerton, president of the council, called the meeting, which was attended by representatives of southern industrial and traffic groups.

Members of the committee, which will be an advisory committee to the council's transportation committee, were suggested as follows:

J. W. Bryan, assistant traffic manager, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, Birmingham; Carl R. Cunningham, manager traffic department, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Atlanta; M. J. Dickerson, traffic manager, Southern Advance Bag & Paper Company, Hodge, La.; C. E. Jones, traffic manager, Southern Kraft Corporation, Mobile; W. B. Lewis, traffic manager, Woodward Iron Works, Birmingham; L. F. Owen, traffic manager, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. C. McMurry, Werthan Bag Corporation, Nashville; I. O. Payne, Tennessee Furniture Corporation, Chattanooga; A. J. Ribe, Birmingham; V. Schaffenburg, traffic manager, Myles Salt Company, New Orleans; H. L. Welton, Victor Chemical Company, Chicago; C. E. Widell, traffic manager, Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville.

Most Cities Are Reducing Bonded Debt, Survey Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—A general whittling away of the bonded debt of all save the largest cities in the United States was reported by the National Municipal League here today following a study by Rosina Mohaupt of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

The total gross bonded debt of cities of more than 30,000 population, excluding New York City, was placed at $5,662,462,000, on Jan. 1, last. Miss Mohaupt estimated New York City's debt and those of other cities that did report to her at about $8,239,000,000, or $175.65 per capita.

The report follows one made public by the league yesterday on state debts which, it said, increased 21 per cent during 1931-'36, having mounted at a rate three times greater than local borrowing.

More Cities Reduce

"Statistics from 241 cities which reported their debt situation in 1936 and 1937 indicate that the bonded debt of all groups of cities except Group I—of 500,000 population and more—declined," the report says. "Increases in the debt obligations of the very largest cities resulted in a slight gain of $14,500,000 in the total gross bonded debt of all cities as compared with a year ago. While the total indebtedness increased, 152 cities reduced their gross debt, as compared with 83 cities which increased their debt obligations. This marked a very little change over the trend displayed a year ago, when 156 cities showed reduced debt obligations and 84 increased them over 1935."

Atlantic City leads all cities in the nation with a high per capita net debt of $377.05, as contrasted to the $8.77 low of Springfield, Ill., Miss Mohaupt found.

"The popular resort city's top position is challenged by White Plains, N. Y., with a net per capita bonded debt of $349.47, and Miami, Fla., with $314.81," she continues. "Other cities with large per capita debt obligations are Newark, N. J., in population group II, with a total of $202.79, and Philadelphia, in group I, with a per capita net debt of $197.18.

Bay City Lowest

"In the low brackets of individual debt cost, Bay City, Mich., leads all states in group V, with $16.23. Fort Wayne, Ind., tops group III, with $26.68; Seattle heads group II, with $63.68, and Milwaukee has the lowest per capita net debt of $76.51 for cities over 500,000 in population."

The report stresses that such comparisons must not ignore local conditions.

"Atlantic City and Miami, for example, are resort cities that provide facilities for populations greatly in excess of those given in the census," it continues. "White Plains is a highly developed residential unit. Their per capita debt situation does not appear so unfavorable in the light of these circumstances. Bay City, on the other hand, is a city of declining population."

Miss Mohaupt finds from her studies that cities are consolidating their positions by retiring existing debt, by refunding, often at lower interest rates, and that only a small amount of new debt is being issued. These trends, however, are not as pronounced as reported in 1936, she holds, and may represent the beginning of a new cycle in using long term debt to finance capital improvements.

Oil Output Off Slightly in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Production of crude oil in the United States during the past week had a daily gross average of 3,515,900 barrels, compared with 3,538,150 in the preceding week, a decline of 22,250, the American Petroleum Institute reported yesterday. A decline of 22,750 barrels in the daily average output of Texas was the most important change.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week were 76,996,000 barrels, compared with 77,494,000 at the end of the previous week, a decline of 498,000. On June 12, 1936, motor fuel stocks stood at 69,914,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries decreased 14,000 barrels to 46,903,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 353,000 barrels to 22,924,000.

Crude oil runs to stills last week averaged 3,250,000 barrels daily, against 3,195,000 in the preceding week. The reporting refineries representing 88.8 per cent of the total refining capacity of the industry, operated at 82.4 per cent of capacity.

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week amounted to 98,158,000 barrels, against 97,402,000 a week before and 103,076,000 a year earlier.

Expansion of du Pont's Ampthill Plant Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Expansion of the Ampthill plant of the du Pont Company, authorized several months ago and already well under way, will call for an outlay of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, an official of the local company said.

Approximately 1700 men are engaged in construction work at Ampthill, enlarging both the rayon plant and the cellophane plant, the official said, adding that work on the cellophane plant is nearing completion and that enlargement of the rayon plant would be completed by "about the end of the year."

The rayon plant now employs about 2500 persons; enlarged, it will provide emplyoment for 600 or 700 more, it was said. The cellophane plant is expected to give employment to 200 or 300 more than the approximately 550 employed there now.

Street Sees Lea Bill No True Protection to Small Investor

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Lea bill (Committee Act of 1937) to regulate protective committees, now before Congress, will have as its most conspicuous result, according to some observers in the Street, the simple disappearance of the protective committee. Such, it is said, was the outcome of similar legislation in respect to protective committees in railroad reorganizations, in the 1935 amendment to Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. As a result, observers say, the small investor will have less protection than he has so far enjoyed in case his securities become involved in a reorganization or debt readjustment.

Principal reason for this opinion is that the Lea bill outlaws all protective committees formed by the underwriters of defaulted securities or by their attorneys. The normal course of events in the case of a default is for holders of securities on which coupons are not paid to consult their brokers or dealers, who in turn consult the issuing house and look to it to "do something" about the default.

Keeps Competent Men Out

Despite the ponderous and verbose efforts of the Securities and Exchange Commission to disparage the confidence which investors put in their dealers and in houses of issue, the fact remains that they will generally deposit with a committee so recommended or sponsored, or with none at all. Moreover the tie-ups, understandings, retainers, personal relationships, characteristic of Wall Street are so all-pervasive that a law which shuts out from protective committee work anyone who had ever been associated with the issuer would shut out the persons most competent to do the job.

The question at issue boils down to a fundamental difference of conclusion as to the role of houses of issue in security defaults, and the role of protective committees. The Street is well aware of the abuses which have developed in the formation of protective committees, but it is by no means of the opinion that this either damns the institution or calls for meticulous Washington regulation. The animus of the commission against both houses of issue and protective committees, they say, is as evident in its reports as a horseshoe in a plate of hash.

A candid perusal of its five reports, particularly those pertaining to 77B reorganizations and to municipal debt adjustments, indicates that in the commission's opinion the primary purpose of houses of issue in entering into reorganization proceedings with protective committees is to shut off disgruntled investors from bringing fraud and rescission suits against the house of issue.

Hits at Houses of Issue

This led the commission to make the recommendation, which appears to the Street as preposterous, that the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., in addition to its function of bringing pressure to bear on foreign defaulters, should also foster fraud and rescission suits against former houses of issue. This, objectors point out, would defeat the Council's primary objective and lend moral support to the defaulter.

The same prejudice also led the commission to ask one of its principal witnesses in the investigation of municipal defaults whether, as the head of numerous committees representing bondholders in negotiations with defaulting cities, he had ever looked into the possibility of the city's bringing a fraud suit against the house of issue. The suggestion is doubly questionable, first because municipal issues are sold by competitive bidding, and second because if the chairman of the protective committee was responsible for a city's bringing such a suit successfully, he would cut the ground from under the legal position of his own clients, and go down in Street history as a double-crosser.

In the case of municipal defaults, there is an additional reason why the Lea bill will bring committee formation to an end. Since municipalities cannot be thrown into bankruptcy, receivership, or trusteeship, initial litigation must be carried on in the form of mandamuses, requiring payment to creditors. These are honored on the basis of first come, first served. By the time a protective committee had obtained the necessary authorization in Washington, large individual creditors would be in ahead.

Fight Rich Man's Battle

Moreover, the bill exempts protective committees which represent 12 persons or less. The bulk of municipal bonds are not held by small, ground-down investors, but by insurance companies, savings and commercial banks, trust foundations, and wealthy persons in quest of exemption from federal and state taxes. (If the fashionable arguments against tax-exemption are sound, the SEC is in this case fighting the rich man's, not the poor man's battle.) Already some of the committees are asking their smaller depositors to come and take their bonds back, as a few large interests hold the bulk of the deposited bonds, and if the list is divested of its smaller members, it can be whittled down to 12 or less who will still give the committee a substantial representation while obtaining exemption from the Lea bill's proposed "rules and regulations which the commission may deem in the public interest or in the interest of investors."

One of the principal grievances of the commission, aired repeatedly in the reports which provide the argument for the Lea bill, is the custom among committees of tying up the deposited bonds so tightly that the depositors find it all but impossible to get them back until the negotiations are concluded or the committee chooses to dissolve its trust. Committee chairmen, however, say that this is unavoidable. One of them told this correspondent that in instructing the attorney as to the drawing up of the deposit agreement, he told him to include all the powers to the committee which he could think of. Another said that he began doing reorganization work early in the depression, and worked out the form of the deposit agreement through a process of trial and error in which he found it necessary to give the committee steadily more and more power.

Deposit Agreement Maze

As a result, the typical deposit agreement evolved in recent years is as long-winded as the Administration's wages and hours bill and gives the committee as much power over the bonds as the President has over the country's money. The document is generally unreadable except by a lawyer, and no depositor, unless it be the attorneys of the insurance companies and savings banks, has even been known to read one. (Perusal, however, has apparently not prevented these institutions from depositing, in most cases.) A broad ribbing of the typical deposit agreement by Grayson M. P. Murphy, himself a chairman of several protective committees, was read into the SEC's "Strategy and Technic" report and has excited considerable amusement in Wall Street. Mr. Murphy said:

Mr. Murphy said, " . . . The introduction of a lighter touch in deposit agreements would be welcomed. An occasional flash of humor—perhaps a bit of rhythm—would enhance the appreciation of those sledge hammer blows which are laid, paragraph by paragraph, upon every conceivable human right which the unfortunate depositor might by the remotest chance possess."

"There is invariably a lack of nuance in deposit agreements. People with a delicate sense of values find little or no pleasure in reading them. A man might very easily establish an immortal precedent by making the deposit agreement a popular form of literature among the general reading public. The word would go about the clubs and market places—'Winston has done it again.' People would buy defaulted bonds simply to get first editions of his work."

The reason assumed by the Commission for these windy documents is that the committees generally wanted to avoid all responsibility and also to be able to run up fat fees, trade in the deposited securities, etc. The "exculpatory" or I'm-not-responsible clauses are similar to those in the typical corporate bond indenture which the Commission is attacking in the Barkley bill.

The Why of Broad Powers

The reason given by committee chairmen, however, is quite different. They say that negotiations are delicate, that all kinds of contingencies arise, that tired holders of certificates-of-deposit sell and the buyers demand their bonds just in time to cripple the committee's bargaining power in a critical moment of the negotiations.

Another moot point is the matter of fees. It sits very hard with the commission that committees are generally able to determine their own fees. The most frequent arrangement is to insert in the deposit agreement a limit on the fees—often 1 per cent of the face value of the bonds. This, however, is too much for a $25,000,000 issue, and not enough for a $500,000 issue. Again arises the question of whether too much power is certain to breed abuses of that power, the same charge which the Street makes against much of the Administration's legislation.

It is recognized in the Street that committees' power to fix their own fees may be abused, and has been abused—but seldom. Committee chairmen point out that the costs to the depositor in one successful negotiation after another has been substantially less than it would have cost him to stay out; that some committees and committee members have served for nothing; and that good men, when they charge, cost money.

The Exorbitant Fee Question

In an article in the Harvard Business Review in October, 1934, Mr. F. J. Lisman, chairman of the only protective committee for foreign bondholders that has yet collected any money, to tap for fees, expressed the collective opinion of the Street as follows:

"The only power contained in many agreements which is capable of abuse, is the authority to committees in effect to fix their own fees. Legislation to curb this power does not seem to be at all necessary. It is undesirable because it would tend to limit fees too closely and thus discourage competent men from serving. It is of much more importance to get efficient committee men, even at heavy expense, than to get inefficiency which is dear at any price. Any court would take cognizance of exorbitant fees upon the complaint of any bondholder. Nevertheless, the Securities and Exchange Commission can easily control this situation by requesting the various stock exchanges not to list certificates of deposit which do not properly circumscribe this power."

In this connection the trust laws of the State of New York permit trustees to take up to 6 per cent of the estate. If they simply invest a $10,000,000 estate in government bonds—an operation requiring only a telephone call to one of the government bond houses, they are entitled to charge $600,000. But they don't.

Finance Company Notes Offered

NEW YORK—Public offering by means of a prospectus of a new issue of $1,000,000 five-and-ten-year 4 per cent coupon notes of the Finance Company of America was announced. Stein Bros. & Boyce and Jackson & Curtis are among the members of the offering group. Offering prices are 99¾ for the five-year maturities and 96 for the 10-year maturities. Company, with headquarters at Baltimore, operates a finance company, specializing in receivables and other obligations issued by business concerns seeking credit.

Italy Discloses Heavy Price Paid For African War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Having given the Italian people the vivid realization that they now had an Empire by bringing to Rome a few thousand native troops from East Africa and by placing the Lion of Judah, one of the war trophies taken from Addis Ababa, at the foot of a war memorial in the capital, Signor Mussolini has disclosed the price he had to pay for his conquest of Ethiopia. The bill is a heavy one, but Italy appears to have found the means of meeting fully the cost of the war.

Italy has already sunk in the Ethiopian adventure a capital of 12,111,000,000 lire, or $638,000,000 at current rates. Many more millions will have to be spent before the Empire will begin paying a dividend, but the Italians are not discouraged and look with confidence toward the future. They have been assured by the Duce that the Empire possesses exceptional resources, and they seem to be willing to work "25 hours a day" to exploit it.

Appeals for War Funds

The Fascist Government did not have sufficient financial means at its disposal to embark upon a colonial war and the Duce had to appeal for funds to his people, who responded readily to his call.

Finance Minister, Paolo Thaon di Revel, told the Chamber of Deputies recently that as a result of compulsory loans, voluntary contributions and other financial measures, the Italian Treasury had collected in the last 2½ years extraordinary revenue totaling 25,288,000,000 lire, or $1,311,000,000. This huge sum has been used to cover the cost of Ethiopian War, the budget deficits of the last two fiscal years and Italy's heavy armament program.

The sources from which this fresh money has been drawn are the following: The issue of a 5 per cent Government loan and the reconversion of a 3½ per cent loan into 5 per cent, having the subscribers make a cash payment of 15 lire for each 100 lire of nominal capital converted—this operation brought the Treasury over 6,800,000,000 lire in fresh cash; the compulsory 5 per cent loan on real estate, which has already yielded 5,500,000,000 lire; the issue of ordinary Treasury bills in the market; the compulsory surrender to the Treasury of foreign securities and foreign currencies against the delivery of Treasury bonds; other minor financial operations.

Debt 101,241,000,000 Lire

Italy's public debt had risen from 91,997,000,000 lire on June 30, 1934, to 101,241,000,000 lire on April 30, 1937, while the floating debt had increased from 12,300,000,000 to 23,200,000,000 lire. There had thus been a rise of 20,000,000,000 lire in the Italian Government's indebtedness offset by the acquisition of an Empire.

The Italians have been kept in the dark for over two years on the conditions of their national finances, but now the veil of mystery is being gradually lifted. The financial year 1935-36 closed with a deficit of 12,686,000,000 life (the biggest yet incurred by the Fascist Administration), 11,136,000,000 of which were due to the East African campaign.

The original estimates for 1936-37, apart from expenditure in East Africa, had shown a surplus of some 20,000,000 lire, but owing to various developments, such as the increased expenditure on armaments, public works and other items, this estimate has had to be modified. This year's budget is expected also to end in a deficit.

War-Created Deficit

This deficit, however, would be, if not entirely extinguished, reduced to a negligible sum by other important entries of an exceptional character, such as further revenue produced by the realization of the gold and currencies offered to the state by the Italian people, supplementary to the first figures of the previous budget, and the sums accruing to the Treasury through the revaluation of the reserves of the Bank of Italy after the devaluation of the lira in October of last year. Altogether, the fiscal year 1936-37, which closes on June 30 next, will show a surplus of over 1,000,000,000 lire.

For the forthcoming financial year 1937-38, the estimated revenue was 20,597,000,000 lire. The expenditure is calculated to exceed revenue by 3,173,000,000 lire, a deficit due largely to the expenditure of 1,200,000,000 lire upon Italian East Africa. This deficit, however, would be eliminated by two factors, which should appreciably increase the estimated revenue, namely, an improvement in the general economic situation, which is bound to affect favorably the taxation returns, and the tightening up of the system of taxation.

No new taxes are in contemplation, but it is hoped to put an end to tax evasion by compiling a special register of taxpayers. The local Fascist authorities will help the Central Government in its effort to see that every citizen pays his contribution to the state.

California Business Shows Moderate Increase in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business activity in California increased moderately in May, according to the index compiled by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco, as the result of small increases over the April level in industrial production, bank debits, and department store sales. Freight traffic held steady.

Thus far this year, California business has shown a remarkable degree of stability, going steadily forward on the highest plane since early 1930.

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Power Output Best In Last 5 Months

By the Associated Press

New York

The Edison Electric Institute reported actual electric production for the week was 2,214,166,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 3.9 per cent over output of 2,131,092,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week.

The increase over last year's comparative was the widest since the week of Jan. 9 and output was the best since the week ended Jan. 3. Production in the same week last year totaled 1,945,018,000 kilowatt hours, or 13.8 per cent under last week's figures.

Big Business Pays Investor More Than Smaller Companies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—The stockholder is likely to get a bigger share of profits if he invests his money in big business then if he puts it in little business, according to a report by the Twentieth Century Fund today following a two-year study. Giant corporations with $50,000,000 or more assets actually disbursed more than they earned in the three-year period of 1931- 1932 and 1933, it says.

"The most plausible explanation for the greater dividends of big business is that with increasing size there comes increasing ability to pay dividends in bad years, the report continues. "The larger corporations have a greater percentage of their total capitalization in the form of net surplus and undivided profits than the smaller."

The report finds, however, that the dividend trend does not hold true when applied to small businesses where the stock is closely held and the stockholders and corporation officers are virtually identical, "because in this case, salaries of officers and dividends are to an appreciable extent interchangeable, subject to managerial discretion," it holds.

Canadian Exports Of Produce in May Rise $15,677,602

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's export trade mounted rapidly during May when the total value of Canadian produce sent abroad was $99,497,353, an increase of $15,677,062 over May, 1936.

Wheat and Cheese exports fell off compared with may 1936, but all other principal commodities showed increases. For the first two months of the current fiscal year, April and May, exports were $165,014,014, an increase of $23,770,433 over the same months in 1936.

Wheat exports in May were 8,026,507 bushels valued at $10,529,311 as compared with 27,316,983 bushels in May, 1936, valued at $21,674,113. Wheat flour exports in May last amounted to 348,866 valued at $2,130,325, compared with 448,653 bushels in May, 1936, valued at $1,791,174.

Newsprint, meats, planks and boards, copper and nickel all showed marked increase in the quantities exported and prices received. Newsprint exports increased in value from $8,907,000 to $10,773,000 and unmanufactured nickel from $3,191,000 to $5,354,000.

Cap Manufacturers Restrained by F. T. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announces it has ordered the Cap Association of the United States, Inc., and the Uniform Cap Manufacturers Institute, Inc., of New York City, to cease entering into agreements fixing prices for the sale of uniform caps.

The commission said the order applied also to officers of the two organizations, 11 manufacturers of uniform caps and four manufacturers of visors and trimmings.

Officers of the cap association named in the commission's order were Irving L. Lewis, president; Jacob Bressler, treasurer; Herman Buchbinder, secretary, and Isaac Ross, executive secretary.

Officers of the manufacturers institute named in the order were Murray H. Bader, president; Sidney Lesser, vice-president; Herman Julick, treasurer, and Walter Seifert, secretary.

The four visor and trimming companies named were E. Mattes & Son, Inc., William B. Mackey (trading as J. Mackey & Sons), Pekarsky Cap Fronts, Inc., and American Cap Fronts Manufacturing Co., Inc., all of New York City.

Cap manufacturers named included Samuel D. Basch (Basch Cap Co.) and Wentworth Forman Co., Inc., Boston; George Brunssen Co., Inc., and Nas Saw (CQ) Equipment Corporation, New York City; Philadelphia Uniform Co., Inc., and Kuenzel Bros., Philadelphia.

Over-the-Counter Dealers Hit Curb's Unlisted Trading

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Counsel for the New York Curb Exchange and spokesmen for over-the-counter dealers clashed today over the relative merits of their services to investors.

The Securities Commission heard testimony on an application of the exchange to conduct unlisted trading in 25 securities of 18 companies.

The New England, New York and Maine Securities Dealers Associations objected to the request as an encroachment on their business. They argued that they promote careful investment rather than speculation.

William A. Lockwood, attorney for the exchange, replied that exchanges provide ready markets for securities that over-the-counter dealers cannot furnish.

He asked Pliny Jewell, Boston investment banker, if "the average over-the-counter dealer is able to buy 25 bonds if a customer wants to sell them."

Mr. Jewell said the dealer might be able to buy bonds but he would seek a purchaser for them.

"If it was an issue he sponsored," Jewell continued, "it would be an investment banker's duty to find a buyer or buy them himself if he could do so without impairing his capital. That's the fundamental difference between an investment banker and a stock broker. The banker has a responsibility for securities he sponsors and the broker is merely an agent of the customer."

Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, asked the commission to protect over-the-counter dealers because "it surely is in the public interest to support some system of handling securities for distribution to investors who will buy them to keep."

He expressed belief investors should buy securities they are willing to keep for at least two or three years unless they are buying short term issues. He also argued that over-the-counter dealers are the best medium for giving investors complete information about securities in the spirit of the "Truth in Securities Act of 1933."

A contention that the Curb exchange over-emphasized the value of an exchange's quick market for securities was made by Frank Dunne, president of the New York Securities Dealers Association.

He said "history has shown that mere listing of a securities on an exchange does not make for a better market or for greater protection to the public."

Mr. Dunne said only "seasoned" securities which are widely held and known by the public should be traded on exchanges.

Baldwin Locomotive Plan Is Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Baldwin Locomotive Works stockholders have approved changes in the capital structure of the corporation required by the plan of reorganization now before the U. S. District Court.

The changes include an increase and reclassification of the authorized capital so that it shall consist of 125,251 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $30 a share par value and 3,000,000 shares of common stock of $13 a share par value.

The stockholders also voted to increase the indebtedness up to $33,676,300.

Consolidated Edison Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Consolidated Edison Company of New York has been called to vote on two proposals: One is to guarantee a $25,000,000 bond issue of Westchester Lighting Company, and the second is to authorize the company to engage in the central station steam business.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 928,563
1937 vol. to date 221,921,347
1936 vol. to date 251,295,159

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The stock market showed a calm front in the face of disturbing strike news today, slipping unevenly on small volume. Interest in shares shrank as the session progressed, with the stock ticker frequently coming to a halt. Transactions ran at the rate of 700,000 shares.

Issues under a little pressure were Republic Steel, Inland Steel, Yellow Truck, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred and du Pont.

There was mild demand for American Steel Foundries, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Oliver Farm Equipment, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Corporate bonds tended to improve a little today while U. S. Governments moved narrowly in an inactive market.

Buyers paid fractions to around a point above previous finals for Rock Island General 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¼, Northern Pacific 4s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Loans of Baltimore & Ohio, International Hydro Electric, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific and Youngstown Sheet & Tube had moderate losses.

Federals were 2-32ds of a point higher to 1-32d lower.

Labor difficulties continued to put limitations on trading activities, and further reports were heard in investment circles suggesting potential corporate borrowers were disposed to defer offerings until the strike clouds disappear.

A sharp decline in Cuban Public Works 5½s was a development of interest in the foreign sector. The issue yielded about 2½ points in the first hour under fairly heavy offerings. Italian 7s and Buenos Aires 4½-4¾s gained a little.

Chicago Wheat Off In Late Setbacks

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Predictions of showers in Canada had more or less to do with bringing about late setbacks of Chicago wheat values today. Failure of the Winnipeg wheat market to hold price gains and smallness of export business in Canadian wheat, 500,000 bushels, were bearish factors.

At the close, wheat was ¾-1¼ cents under yesterday's finish, July 1.10⅛-¼, Sept. 1.09½-⅝, corn 2½ cents off to ⅜ up, July 1.11⅞-1.12¼, September 99¼-½, and oats ⅛-¾ down.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%	⅜@ ⅛%
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
3 months	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
6 months	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	¾	¾	12
Short bills	¾	¾	7/8 @ 12
Bar silver	19 1d	19 7/8d	19 3/4d
Bar gold	140s 5½d	140s 5½d	138s 3d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	6
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93¾	$4.94⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.94⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0445½	‡
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2291	.2291	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	‡
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2547	.4537
Norway—krone	.2482	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2205	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	†	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0348½	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449	.0449	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3060	.3055	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0665	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5850‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2877	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3040	.3040	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969	.2969	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5015	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. ¶ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 14. Receipts, $37,294,525; expenditures, $32,058,428; balance, $1,806,260,282; customs receipts for the month, $21,138,472. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,703,365; expenditures, $7,107,416,488, including $2,710,301,187 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,404,356,723; gross debt, $35,281,874,582, a decrease of $447,299 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,192,749,288 including $983,603,343 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	—1
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	29¼	29¼	—1¼
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	9	2½	2	2	— ⅛
80¼	66¼	Air Reduc (1a)	20	67	65⅜	66	—1½
5¼	4½	Air Way El Ap	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Alaska Jun (.60a)	19	11½	11	11	— ½
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	36	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
58½	41	Alleg pf xw	2	41	41	41	Jun 14
59¾	41	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	41¾	41½	41½	
59	40½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	41½	40½	41	Jun 14
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Stl (.80g)	2	32½	31¾	31¾	—1
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
258½	217	Al Chem & D (6)	2	217	216	216	—3½
33⅛	21⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	4	21⅞	21½	21½	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	17	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
85	74½	Allied Strs pf (5)	3	76	76	76	Jun 15
33½	5⅞	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	17	58¾	57¾	58¼	— ¾
39¾	25	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	25	25	25	Jun 15
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	3	5	5	5	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	Jun 14
114⅞	87¼	Amerada (2)	2	87¼	8 13/16	87¼	— ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	*1	87½	87½	87½	Jun 15
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	5	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	2	63½	63	63½	— 1¾
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	91⅞	91	91¼	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¾	156¾	156¾	+ ¾
71	50½	Am Car & F (¼g)	4	52⅜	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅞
104½	82¼	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	16	30	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 11
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
30¾	21	Am Coml Alco	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¾
13½	8	Am Encaus Til		7 7/8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅜	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	19	7	6¾	6¾	
58⅞	27	Am & FP $6 pf	4	40¼	40	40¼	+1
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	5	50¼	49¾	50	+1
32½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	5	20	19⅛	19⅛	
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	16	15	15	—1⅛
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	8	6⅜	6½	6½	— ½
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	Jun 15
52⅜	41	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	41	41	Jun 14
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
1¼	13	Am Internat	10	13	12½	12½	— ¾
58⅞	42¼	Am Loco	2	43	43	43	—1½
125	105	Am Loco pf	1	106	106	106	Jun 15
29⅜	19¾	Am M&Fdy (½g)	5	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	2	8	8	8	— ½
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	5	44¾	44⅜	44¾	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jun 3
16½	11	Am Pow & Lt	23	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
87⅛	51½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	51¼	50	50	—1½
72½	41½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	4	43½	42½	43	+ ¼
29½	19⅝	Am Rad&SS (.60)	43	19⅞	19⅜	19½	— ⅜
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	25	33⅜	32¾	33	— ½
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
29	22¼	Am Seating	7	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	27	84⅞	83½	83⅞	—1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 14
67½	54½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
93¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	54¾	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅞
26½	16½	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	16½	16	16	— ¼
56⅞	43½	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	—3⅛
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	127½	126	126	— ½
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
167	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	165½	164¾	165½	+ ½
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	75	75	75	+ ½
99⅞	74¼	Am Tob B (5)	21	76¼	75¾	75¾	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	134	133½	134	Jun 15
20½	12¾	Am Type Fdrs	15	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
29½	15½	Am Wat W (.40g)	26	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅛	Am Woolen	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	60	59¼	59¼	— ⅞
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ¾
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	52	52	52	
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	89	50⅝	49⅛	50⅜	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	9	22⅜	21½	21½	— ¾
37½	20¼	Andes Cop	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun 15
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	13	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Jun 15
70½	57	Armstrg Crk (1g)	8	63	61	61	—2
16¼	11⅛	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
17⅜	9⅜	Artloom	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 15
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds		16¾	16⅛	16¾	Jun 15
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	*1	11½	11⅞	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	14	81	80	80¼	—1½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99	99	99	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	7	50½	49¾	49¾	—1
28	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
54	26⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jun 11
37	27⅞	Atl Refin (1)	11	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	108	108	108	+1
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Jun 14
18¼	11¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
36¾	20	Auburn Auto	76	20½	13½	14½	—6
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	15	6⅜	6	6	— ⅜

—B—

11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Bald Loc asd	16	5¼	5	5	
120	82	Bald Loc pf	2	90	88¼	88¾	+ ¼
120	85	Bald Loc pf asd	1	88	88	88	Jun 15
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	38	28¼	27⅛	27⅜	
47¾	30½	Balt & O pf	4	32¼	30¾	30¾	— ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	—1
43⅜	28¾	Barber Co (¾g)	6	30⅛	29½	29⅛	— ⅝
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	25	25	25	+ ¾
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	12	24¼	24¾	24¾	— ¾
40¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜g)	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	22½	21⅞	22	Jun 15
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	—1
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	18½	Bendix Avia (½g)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅝
23¾	30⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	4	20¾	20½	20½	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	48¼	48	48¼	Jun 15
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	71	80⅞	79⅛	79½	— ⅜
20	18¼	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
129½	112½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	112½	112½	112½	Jun 14
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	51½	51½	51½	Jun 14
23¾	4	Black & D (¾g)	3	27½	27	27	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	24	23½	23½	— ⅝
49¾	28¾	Boeing Airpl	25	29	28½	28½	— ⅝
48⅛	40¼	Bohn Alum (3)	3	40	40	40	— ¼
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	13	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	16	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	10	10	10	— ¼
4½	1¾	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 15
23¼	1	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	8	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 14
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	9	40	40	40	—1¾
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	6	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
38½	16¼	Bklyn & Qu T pf	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jun 14
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	54	21	19⅜	19½	—1⅞
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	68¼	68	68	— ½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	2	28	28	28	Jun 15
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	+ ½
24½	17¼	Brunswick-Balke	5	17½	17½	17½	
25¼	15½	Bucyrus-Erie	15	15½	15¼	15½	
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	12	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
98	67	Budd Mfg pf	3	60⅛	58	58	—9
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8	8	8	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	52¾	52¼	52¼	—2
35⅝	25	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	10	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	7	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
33¾	20	Byers Co	19	20½	18¼	18¼	—2¼
34⅜	26½	Byron Jack (½g)	7	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¾

—C—

48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	3⅛	3	3	
20⅜	12	Calumet & Hec (⅜g)	13	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	9	25½	25	25¼	— ¼
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	25	28¾	27	27	—1
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44½	44½	44½	Jun 15
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	14	14	
35⅜	31½	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
9½		Carriers & G (.10g)	6	7½	7	7	— ½
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	164	160	164	Jun 15
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	88	87	87	—1½
41¾	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	69	37¾	36¼	36½	— ¾
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Jun 15
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	4	43½	43	43	+3
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	31½	30½	30½	—1
12⅜	7	Cent Fdy	18	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	+1
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 15
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1½
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	63½	62½	62½	— ⅜
23⅜	13¾	Certain-teed	10	14	13¾	13¾	— ¾
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	60	60	60	
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	9	17	14½	14½	—8½
68⅞	54½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	20	55	54¼	54⅝	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	Jun 15
90½	73	Ches Corp (3)	7	74½	73	73	Jun 15
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 15
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	10¼	Chi Gt W pf	2	11	11	11	+ ½
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	10	4⅛	4	4	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	25⅛	24½	24½	— ¾
39	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	2	39	39	39	
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¾	4¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	5	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
27½	14½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	15	15	15	
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Childs Co	9	11¼	10½	10½	—1
135¼	99	Chrysler (2½g)	78	103	100	100	—1⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅜
10⅝	7	City Stores	6	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	37¼	37	37	
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	3	38½	38½	38½	Jun 14
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	87½	87	87	—1¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	158	158	158	
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
23¾	18¾	Colg-Palm (1½)	12	19	18½	18½	— ¾
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	3	102½	102	102	—1
62¾	47½	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	48½	48	48	— ¾
51⅞	31½	Col Fuel & I (1g)	3	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	— ¼
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	30	10⅞	10½	10½	
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	85	85	85	+ ½
39½	28¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	4	115	115	115	— ½
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅝
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	4	100	100	100	—3
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	65	64¾	64¾	
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	105	105	9—1
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	6	13½	13¼	13¼	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	50	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	49½	49½	49½	— ½
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 15
45½	35½	Congoleum-N (2)	5	36	36	36	+ ¼
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
13¼	8½	Con Coal	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	24	33¼	32⅜	33⅛	+ ½
108	99½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	101¾	101½	101½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Better Sentiment In Wool Market; Prices Stiffening

Weekly Wool Review

Sentiment in the wool market is undeniably more cheerful despite the fact that inquiries of buyers are not usually followed by immediate purchases. The volume of buying is somewhat broader than in recent weeks, confidence is improving, augmented by a somewhat better feeling in the market for piece goods, more activity in the west, and an inclination among Boston holders of wool to stiffen their asking prices.

While the Boston market is rather quiet there is more activity in the West as shearing progresses, particularly in medium wool. Prices are somewhat stiffer, both in the West and in the Boston market. Fleece wools in Boston are being held for higher prices in many instances. Several houses are quoting 44c in the grease on graded combing three-eighths and quarterblood Ohio fleeces.

Overseas Marts Soft

Markets overseas are soft and generally lower, though the strong basic position of wool has been sufficient to prevent any sharp decline. Bradford has been easing for several weeks, Australian markets are off from recent levels, Liverpool auctions of East India wool resulted in sales at a decline from the previous closing.

Meantime some Government contracts are being let for goods that will take some wool. The mills are busy on unfilled orders. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, headquarters in Boston, is authority for the statement that consumption of apparel wools by woolen and worsted mills in April was easily the highest, week by week, of any April since 1923.

Analysis of the consumption figures, the Association declares, shows that through April of 1937, consumption of apparel wools was 18 per cent ahead of April of 1936 and 15 per cent greater than in 1935, the latter being the year of greatest apparel wool consumption since 1923. In the first four months of 1937, imported wools accounted for 43 per cent of the total consumed as compared with 27 per cent in 1936, and eight per cent in 1935.

Spot Wools Steady

Spot wools of imported apparel grade, in the Boston market, are quiet and prices steady. Business in fine Australian wools is being done now and again, however, around $1.05@1.10, clean, duty paid, basis. By way of contrast it is interesting to note that Ohio delaines are close to $1, clean basis, and good French combing wools can be had about a dime less.

Deliveries of sorted mohair are being made against old contracts but new business is at low ebb. Prices are steady to firm. Offerings are meager. The spring clip at country points is fairly well cleared, and part of the clip to be made this fall has been contracted for.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Amount	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd $1.50 cl A	$1.37½ ..	July 2	June 15
Cent Pow & Light Co (Mass) 6% pf	$1.50	Aug. 2	July 15
do 7% pf	$1.75	Aug. 2	July 15
West Dairies Inc $3 pf	75c ..	June 30	June 21
Extra			
Darling Stores Corp pf	25c ..	July 1	June 25
Detroit Edison	$1	July 15	June 25
Increased			
Carey (Phillip) Mfg Co	50c ..	June 30	June 19
Initial			
Cont. Ill. Nat Bk & Trust (Chicago)	$1	S Aug. 2	July 20
Reinsurance Corp of N Y	15c ..	June 28	June 18
Interim			
Angostura-Wuppermann Corp	10c ..	June 30	June 23
Rand Mines Ltd	4 sh	.....	.....
Irregular			
American Mfg	$2 ..	July 1	June 15
Central Fire Ins (Baltimore)	25c ..	June 28	June 21
Darling Stores	11½c ..	July 1	June 25
Reduced			
Cin Un Stk Yards	30c ..	June 30	June 19
Sp Kellogg & Sons	*2½ ..	Aug. 16	Aug. 2
Regular			
Aetna Fire Ins	40c	July 1	June 17
Ainsworth Mfg	25c ..	July 1	June 24
Albermarle Paper Mfg 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 26
Alliance Ins	$1.50	S June 28	June 25
Amer Mfg Co pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
Barker Bros 5½% cum pf	68¾c	Q July 1	June 24
Boston Pers PropTr	16c	Q June 30	June 21
Bulova Watch	$1	Q July 1	June 21
Calif Packg Corp	37½c	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q Aug. 16	July 31
Carey (Phillip) Mfg 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 30	June 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 30	June 19
Chain Store Invest Tr (Boston, Mass)	.25c	Q July 15	June 15
Cleve. Cin. Chi & So Louis Rwy	$5	S July 31	July 21
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 31	July 21
Coca-Cola Bot (Del) Class A	62½c	Q July 1	June 15
Cons Bak, Canada	25c	Q July 2	June 25
Cottrell (C B) & Sons 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Crown Ck&Seal, Ltd	20c	Q Aug. 15	July 31
Darling Strs pt pf	50c	Q July 1	June 25
Den Un Stk Yds	75c	July 1	June 19
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Detroit Edison	$1	Q July 15	June 25
Ensy W M Corp A	25c ..	June 30	June 24
Do B	25c ..	June 30	June 24
Empire Trust	25c	Q July 1	June 18
Fafnir Bearing Co	$2	Q June 30	June 21
Hart & Cooley Co	$3*	July 1	June 21
Hershey Creamery do 7% pf	50c	S June 30	June 15
Holly Dev Co	$3.50	S June 30	June 15
Indus Rayon Corp	50 ..	July 1	June 25
Intl Bus Mach	$1.50 ..	Oct. 10	Sept. 22
Island Crk Coal	50c	July 1	June 24
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 24
Lawyers Tr (NY)	60c	Q July 1	June 21
Loose-Wile Bisc Co	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 19
do pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Merc Accep Cp of Cal 6% pf	30c	Q June 5	June 1
do 5% pf	25c	Q June 5	June 1
Nashua Gum & Coated Paper 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 24
Natl Biscuit Co	40c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 10
Natl Fuel Gas Co.	25c	Q July 15	June 30
NJ Hudson Riv Ry & Ferry Co.	$3	S July 1	June 30
do 6%	$3	S Aug. 2	July 31
New Lon NoRRCo	$2.25	Q July 1	June 15
NY Pow & Lt	$6pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 15
Novadel-Agene Cop	50s	Q July 1	June 24
Pond Crk Poca Co	50c	Q July 1	June 24
Providence Gas Co	20c	Q July 1	June 15
Public Serv of NJ	65c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Do 8% pf	$2	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Do 6%	50c	M July 31	July 1
Do 6% pf	50c	M Aug. 31	Aug. 2
Do 6% pf	50c	M Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Ray-O-Vac	50c	Q June 15	June 8
Rep Investment Fd. Inc.	12 ..	July 1	June 15
Saratoga & Schenetady R R	$3	S July 15	July 1
Sheaffer (W A) Pen Co. 8% pf	$2	Q July 20	June 30
Skelly Oils 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 2	July 6
U S Hoffman Machinery pf	68¾c	Q Aug. 1	July 21
W Dairie, Inc. $3pf	75c	June 30	June 21
WP&StlCo of Calif	50c	Q July 10	June 25
W Va Pulp & Pap	20c	Q July 1	June 17
Young (J S) Co	$1.50	Q July 1	June 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 18

*Stockholders have the option of receiving $50 in cash or 2 full shares of common stock for each 100 shares of common stock held.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
60 4¾s 47-52	115.31	115.26	115.30
33 3¾s 43-45	106.9	106.7	106.7
22 4s 44-54	111.13	111.8	111.13
1 3¾s 46-56	109.17	109.17	109.17
4 3¾s 40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
1 3¼s '41-43 Mch	106.8	106.8	106.8
5 3¼s '41	106.2	106.2	106.2
25 3¼s '44-46	106.6	106.4	106.4
21 3¼s '46@49	104.26	104.21	104.26
25 3¼s '49-52	104.14	104.14	104.14
26 3s '46-48	104.3	103.28	104.3
7 3s '51-55	102.17	102.15	102.17
80 2¾s '55-60	100.16	100.11	100.16
100 2¾s '45-47	102.21	102.21	102.21
25 2¾s '48-51	100.16	100.16	100.16
31 2¾s '51-54	99.23	99.20	99.23
25 2¾s '56-59	99.14	99.12	99.14
16 2½s '49-53	97.23	97.19	97.23
20 3s '47	102.28	102.28	102.28
1 3s '49	102.7	102.7	102.7
25 3s A'52	101.30	101.30	101.30
27 2¾s '49	100.8	100.5	100.8
10 2¼s '42-44	99.31	99.31	99.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100	100
11 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	98½	98½
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62	61½	61½
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¾	99½	99½
15 Am & For P5s 2030	77½	76½	76¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	96½	96½	96½
20 AmIGChem 5*s '49	106½	106¾	106¾
12 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113	113
23 Am T & T 3¾s '66	98¾	98½	98¾
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104
24 Am T & T 3½s '61	99½	99¼	99⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97⅛	97¼
15 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	97½
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
32 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110¼
10 AT&SF gl 4s '95 st	105½	105½	105½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	112½	112½	112½
10 A C Line 1st4s '52	102⅞	102½	102½
6 ACL clt 4s '52	93	92¾	93
21 A C Line 4½s '64	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	48	48	48
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	96	95¾	95¾
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113¼	113¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	82¾	82¾	82¾
15 B & O 5s '96 F	82	82	82
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 B&O cv 4½s '60	72	71¾	71¾
4 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 B&O 5s S W '50	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 B&O 5s S C '50	93	93	93
2 Bell TPa 5s '60	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '60	94¾	84¾	84¾
4 Boston &Me 5s '67	82¾	82½	82½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	78½	78½	78½
10 Bkly Edis 4¼s '66	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87	86½	86½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
31 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	92	91	91
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105¼	105¼
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	85⅜	84½	84½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Can Nat 5s Oct	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	124¼	124	124¼
7 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅝	104½	104½
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
12 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Carro C & O 5s '38	103¾	103½	103½
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	27¼	27	27
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	101½	101½	101½
1 Cen NEng 4s '61	71½	71½	71½
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅞	98½	98¾
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	45	45	45
22 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	75½	75½
15 C & O 2½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	54	53½	54
7 C B & Q 4½s '77	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	35	35	35
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	119⅛	119⅛	119½
10 Chi Gt West 4s '59	40	39¾	39¾
2 CM&SP gen 4s ''89	51	51	51
76 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26	25½	25¾
205 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	8	7⅞	7¾
11 Chi & N W 6½s '36	44	44	44
52 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15½	15	15
4 Cal2& NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19	18	18
22 CRI&P cv 4½ '60	10½	10¼	10½
7 C R I & P 4s '88	34	33½	33½
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18	18	18
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1 CT Hre & Ed 5s'30-'60	91	91	91
1 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	76¾	76¼	76¾
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106½	106½
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '81	105	105	105
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	103¾	103¾
1 ChildsCo 5s '43	84	84	84
10 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	100⅛	100	100⅛
19 Cin Un Term 2½s '7.	106	105½	105½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93½	93¼	93¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	106½	106½
28 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¼	102	102¼
1 Col F & I 5s '43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Col & So 4½s '80	59¼	59¼	59¼
17 ColumbiaG 5s '52 May	100	99¼	99¼
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
4 Com'lCred 3¼s '51	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	65	65	65
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103½	103½
5 Con Gas&El 4½s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
16 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	101⅞	102⅛
6 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	106⅜	106	106⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100	100	100
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47	47	47
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90⅜	90½	90½
2 Del P & L 4½s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 D G E 5s '51	108	108	108
2 D & R G 4½s '36	31	31	31
6 D &RG 4s '36	30	29¾	29¾
3 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 D & R G West 5s'78	22½	22½	22½
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114½	114¼	114½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
5 E Ten lien 5s '38	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	104½	104½	104½
3 El Auto Lite 4s '52	108	108½	108¾
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	76¼	75¾	75¾
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	75¼	75	75
70 Erie 1st 4s '96	100¼	100	100¼
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	81½	81⅜	81½
10 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102	101	101
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¾	10½	10½
14 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102	101¾	102
14 Gen Mot Accep 3s '51	101	101	101
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100⅜	100½
19 Goodrich 6s '45	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
9 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	95½	95½	95½
8 Gt Nor 1st 5½s '52	118	117½	117½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104½	104½	104½
31 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113⅜	113¼	113¼
19 Gt Nor 4s '46G	128	127	127¼
8 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110½	110⅛	110⅛
15 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 G Bay & Web deb B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99¾	99½	99¾
7 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101⅞	101½	101⅝
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Hockg V 4½s '99	119¼	119¼	119¼
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	89½	89	89½
4 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102	102	102
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	45½	45	45½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 Ill Bell Tel3½s'70B	105½	105	105
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99	99	99
11 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	70	70	70
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	86	86
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	96½	96½	96½
1 Ill Cen StL 3s '51	88	88	88
1 Ill Cen StL 4½s '51	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 ICGCSLaNO 5s'63A	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1 Ind Ill & Iowa4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105	104⅞	105
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66½	66¼	66¼
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63	62½	62½
7 Interb Rtr rfg 5s'66ct	61½	61¼	61¼
1 Interlake iron4s'47	97½	97½	97½
10 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	32	31¾	31¾
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	75¼	75½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	75	75
20 Int Paper 6s '55	96⅜	96½	96½
14 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
27 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	89¼	88¾	89
21 Int T & T 4½s '52	70¾	70	70¾
23 Int T & T 3½s '60	74¼	73¼	73¼
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
3 James F & Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
5 Jones & Lau St 4¼s'61	103	103	103
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	52	52	52
1 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	48	48	48
14 K C South 5s '50	87	87	87
7 K C South 3s '50	85¾	85¼	85¼
11 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1 Kings Co El & P 6s '97	151½	151½	151½
1 Kings Co Lt 4s '49	100	100	100
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	110⅜	110	110
16 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¼	59⅛	59¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	59	59
10 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	95⅜	95	95
5 Leh Val NY4½'46	101	101	101
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	69	69	69
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	57	56¾	56¾
1 Lex & E 5s '65	118¼	118¼	118¼
7 Liggett & M 7s '44	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	123¾	124
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90	90	90
22 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅝	104½	104½
10 Louis & N 4s 40	106½	106½	106½
6 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	60½	60½	60½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28	28	28
4 Marion StShov6s '47	87½	87½	87½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103	103
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅛	106	106
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	42	42	42
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101	101	101
4 MilElRy&L 5s '71	101⅜	101	101
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	22½	22½	22½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66	66	66
5 Mo Pac 5½s'49	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	37	36½	36½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	34½	34½	34½
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	37	37	37
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Mon WPaPubSv4½s'60	101½	101½	101½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	85	85	85
26 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	89½	88¾	88¾
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¼	102⅝	103
10 Nt RyMex4½s'57asd	3½	3½	3½
9 Ntl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	94½	94½	94½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	94	94	94
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 NYC rfg 5s2013	97¼	97	97
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	89	89
8 NYC cn 4s'98	97	96⅞	96⅞
39 NYC 3¼s '52	107¼	107	107
5 NYC 3¼s '46	102	102	102
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91	90⅞	91
10 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
3 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	97½	97½	97½
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	86¼	86	86
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104	104	104
8 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100	26-32	100 26-32 100 26-32
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	109¼	109	109
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅞	99⅞	93⅞
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
5 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	103½	103½	103½
10 NY Lack&W4s'73A	98	98	98
5 NY LE&WD&I 5s'43	105½	105½	105½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	42⅛	42	42⅛
15 NYNH&H 4½s'67	41	41	41
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	39½	39½	39½
7 NYNH&H 3½s '56	35	35	35
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 NY Steam 6s '47	103⅛	103	103⅛
29 NY Steam 5s '56	100	99½	100
18 NY Steam 5s '51	100	99½	99⅞
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
3 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	13	13	13
3 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	103	103	103
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nor Am Edis 5s '63	103¼	103¼	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103	103	103
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111½	111¾
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
29 Nor Pac 4s '97	105¾	105¼	105⅜
3 NO Pac 4s 2047	74¾	74½	74¾
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99½	99½	99½
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	112¾	112½	112½
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
2 Otis Stl 4½s '52	91½	91¼	91½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103	102¾	102¾
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101	101	101
25 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	67	67	67
3 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Pat&Pass 4½s '77	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅜	100½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118	118	118
25 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111¼	111½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Pne RR 4¼s '84 E	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	102½	102½	102½
14 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
49 Pen RR 3¼s '52	107⅜	107	107
5 Peo GL&C 1st 6s 43	119	119	119
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	90	90	90
9 Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅜	102½	102½
4 Pere Marq 4½s 'B0	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
6 Pere Marq 4s '56	92½	92½	92½
150 Phelps Dge 3½s '52 wi	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
3 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	112¾	112¾	112¾
32 Phila Co 5s '67	95¼	93¾	95
34 Phil Elec 3½s'67	102¾	102⅝	102¾
11 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	11	10⅜	10¾
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26	25½	26
18 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21¾	20½	21¾
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	117½	117½	117½
1 PCC & SL 5s '75B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
10 PCC & SL 4s'40A	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
1 Penn Gen E 4½s '60	57	55½	57
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24	23⅝	23⅝
2 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
119 Pure Oil

Five Clubs Race For Pennant In American League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps Jimmy Dykes is right after all. The Chicago manager, on one of his visits to Boston for a Fenway Park series with the Red Sox, insisted that the current American League pennant race was not a four-game affair, but a five-game battle, which may assume sensational proportions right down to the final week of September.

Consider the situation at the moment. In first place are the Yankees, with 29 won and 18 lost. In second place are the Tigers, who have won one more game than the champions, but lost three more. One full contest separates these two rivals.

In third position are the White Sox, only a game and a half away from the Yankees. The Indians, who complete the first division, are within 2½ games of the leaders.

Red Sox There

And now, once again, the Red Sox jump into the pennant picture. Opening a two-week home stand yesterday against the White Sox, the Boston club scored a 5-to-1 triumph and left Fenway Park only 3½ engagements behind the Indians and only six in back of the Yanks. During the process of this home stay in competition with the West, the Red Sox can drift into the class of the leaders.

The closeness of the 1937 junior circuit flag race, as compared with the 1936 maneuvers, is emphasized by the fact that Washington, fifth exactly a year ago today, was 9½ games out of first place.

This business of holding out in the spring, apparently, works wonders occasionally with ball players. Charley Ruffing of the Yankees staged verbal battles with Colonel Jake Ruppert until May 5, reporting to Manager Joe McCarthy almost two weeks away from regular pitching condition.

However, although Charley's absence may have handicapped the world champion in the early days of the season, the big right-hander is now making up for lost time. In his last five starts, "Ruff" has gone the distance each time, winning four. Over this stretch he has allowed the average of less than six hits for each nine innings of hurling. Yesterday, he yielded only four in beating the Indians, 3 to 0. It was his second successive shutout.

The Senators forced the Tigers to 15 innings yesterday before giving up, 9 to 8, when the visitors pushed home an unearned run with the aid of Buddy Myer's error. The Senators had staged a sensational seven-run rally in the last of the ninth to send the game into extra innings.

Fourth for Grove

Lefty Grove, scattering seven Chicago hits, gained his fourth victory of the year for the Red Sox, 5 to 1. The lone White Sox run was unearned. The Red Sox made 12 hits, nine of them off Vernon Kennedy during the first four innings. At Philadelphia, the Browns defeated the Athletics, 5 to 1, with Hogsett pitching.

The headline news in the National League yesterday involved the Cubs, Giants and Bees.

The Cubs, by defeating the Bees, 5 to 4, took possession of first place in the standing for the first time this season, thanks to smart relief pitching by Clay Bryant. Replacing Tex Carleton at the end of the fourth inning, Bryant limited Boston to one hit during the remaining five frames. He walked no one.

The Giants, who yesterday slipped to second place when beaten by Red Lucas and the Pirates, 7 to 5, strengthened their outfield by securing Wally Berger from the Bees for a large lump of cash and Pitcher Frank Gabler. The deal was completed only a few hours before the deadline on trading—midnight last night.

The Cardinals were within two games of the second-place Giants by virtue of their 13-to-4 triumph over the Phillies. Johnny Mize hit a triple and two singles for the Red Birds, driving in four runs. It was the club's ninth victory in 10 starts.

Al Hollingsworth's ninth-inning relief pitching enabled the Reds to score over Brooklyn, 4 to 3. Al went in with the tying run on base and stopped a Dodger rally that had netted two runs.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	32	24	.571
Toledo	30	24	.556
Indianapolis	29	24	.547
Milwaukee	28	25	.528
Columbus	26	28	.481
Kansas City	20	28	.417
Louisville	23	28	.451
St. Paul	22	29	.431

Results June 15

Toledo 2, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 8, Columbus 6.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 2.
Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 7.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 1.

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THAYER McNEIL

BOSTON

On Sport's Horizon

Polo Feast

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 16—The greatest feast of polo that Long Island has ever seen is now being spread for the delectation of those who delight in the fast dashes of the picked ponies, so called, though nowadays all sizes of horses, from slim-legged horoughbreds to chunky mustangs, pampas bred from the Argentine and horses ready to haul artillery, are permissible; as well as the vigorous riding of the highly rated riders.

Meadow Brook Polo Club, with its nine fields, which have been devoted so far this season to members' games, with the exception of a single exhibition charity match last Sunday, will inaugurate its regular competitive season in an unusual way this week end. It will mark the stars of a double round-robin series, with two complete leagues, one of six teams and the other of seven. This series will settle, far along in July, the winners of the Meadow Brook championship, with its accompanying cups.

Meadow and Brook Leagues

The leagues will be called the Meadow League. With the Meadow Brook Ramblers, Old Westbury, Roslyn, Greentree, Aiken Knights and Aknusti, all famous names of teams in the past 20 years or more; and the Brook League, with Bostwick Field, Narragansett, Gulf Stream, California, Pelicans, Foxhunters, and Delhi, lesser known names, but carrying under their shirts players fully up to the standards of the field on which they will compete. Most of these are right up to the 20-goal limit, with Roslyn at 19, and Narragansett at 17.

That polo descends from father to son with all of its original vigor is well illustrated by the swarm of famous names, which have galloped over Meadow Brook fields from its earliest games, now with a junior affixed. Sometimes the junior is absent, but a beloved uncle supplies the recollection. Hitchcocks, Igleharts, Whitneys, Gerrys, Phipps, Graces, Guests, Clarks, Milburns, and Von Stades, all bring back names now out of the actual play, though many of them will be sitting on the side lines enjoying the feeling that the names they made are still displaying the old-time spirit.

Even the team names carry on the tradition, as Greentrees, Ramblers, Old Westbury, Foxhunters, Pelicans, and Narragansett, recall memories of the Whitneys, Milburns, and Waterburys who lifted American polo to its present high estate.

Family teams are also listed, as two of the Gerrys combine on Delhi, and two more on Aknusti, a pair of Phipps are on Gulfstream, and Bostwick Field carries both of the Bostwicks on its roster. But the most remarkable combination is the Hoppings, father and son, who are the backbone of the Roslyn team.

Iglehart With Aiken

Of the highest handicapped men, Stewart B. Iglehart rides with Aiken Knights, with Alan L. Corey Jr., and J. Ambrose Clark Jr., while Thomas Hitchcock, himself a second generation star, combines with John Hay Whitney, of Greentree. Cecil Smith, nine-goal man, tops Old Westbury, while of the eight-goal men, William Post 2d., backs up Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., on the Ramblers, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin, the British internationalist, is a part of the California team brought here by C. H. Jackson Jr., and Michael G. Phipps is the mainstay of Gulfstream.

Seven-goal men, sometimes in pairs, are plentiful as bees in clover, while many a younger son, starting his career, hopes to climb up into the leading circles during the series.

College Boys Busy

The college boys, now busy with their own intercollegiate championship, are also present, with F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., Harvard; C. Mott Wooley, Yale; Peter B. Rumsey, Harvard, listed on the teams. The colleges have always been great contributors to the upper players of the game, and even schools such as St. Paul's, Concord, and Aiken, are responsible for many high-handicap players.

The Army, which won its way yesterday into the final round by an eyelash over Harvard, is also likely to play an important part in the season, later on as the junior championship goes to the Point Judith Club, at Narragansett pier. The open championship will be played at Meadow Brook in September, with the added international touches of a Mexican team and an Argentine invasion to add their glamour to a great polo year.

Chesapeake Bay Has 8 Regattas On Its Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16—Historic Chesapeake Bay, already the cruising grounds of one of America's largest and most active pleasure fleets, will be the scene of unprecedented motorboat cruising and racing this season. Eight regattas, seven of them now annual fixtures, have been scheduled for the summer and intraclub and sailing events will swell the calendar to record proportions.

Starting at Northeast, Md., June 26-27, the regatta activities will move about the bay for seven consecutive week ends, through the annual Miles River homecoming celebration at St. Michaels, Md., Aug. 5-7. Hampton, Va., and Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Herald Harbor and Chestertown, Md., are included in the July schedule and Solomon's Island, Md., has been added for August.

Baltimore now ranks as the second leading motorboat port in the country. The combined fleets registered at Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., which stands sixth, make Chesapeake Bay the nation's second most popular boating center, surpassed only by Long Island Sound.

Increased activity in the past five years, and the building of the regatta schedule from two or three minor events to a continuous circuit of seven or eight annual major programs, has played a large part in the growth of boating interest on Chesapeake Bay. Every conceivable type of craft will see action during the coming weeks, ranging from the famous old log sailing canoes to family cruisers and small outboard and inboard boats. The season's motorboat regatta schedule follows:

June 26-27—Northeast, Md.
July 3-5—Virginia Gold Cup, Hampton Va.; 9-11, Inboard Regatta, Maryland Yacht Club, Baltimore; 16-17, Havre de Grace, Md.; 24-25, Severn River Yacht Club, Herald Harbor, Md.; 30-31, Chester River Yacht and Country Club, Chestertown.
Aug. 5-7—Miles River Yacht Club, St. Michaels, Md.; 21-22, Solomon's Island Md.

Three of Seeded Group Defeated On Clay Courts

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP)—Three of the 15 seeded stars met with defeat in the third round of the 27th national clay courts tennis tournament at River Forest.

Billy Kiley of Kansas City, Mo., was first to go out, losing 6—0, 6—4 to Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, an unseeded entry. Kiley was rated 12th. Harris Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, seeded ninth, was put out by Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—2, while Norman Bickel of Oak Park, Ill., seeded 15th, was licked by Gene McCauliffe of Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Bobby Riggs, the defending champion and strong favorite, advanced without much trouble to the fourth round by defeating Walter Gallond of Oak Park, Ill., 6—0, 6—3.

The singles fourth round and the first round of doubles will be played today. Riggs' opponent will be Bill Murphy of Chicago, who won yesterday from Don Leavens of Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—3.

Brown to Captain English Athletes

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—A. G. K. Brown, Cambridge University track star, and Britain's outstanding runner in last summer's Olympics in Berlin, will captain the joint Oxford-Cambridge team which leaves soon to compete in America and Canada.

The English team will meet a Harvard-Yale team at Boston July 10 and Princeton - Cornell at Princeton July 17 before traveling to Canada for three meets in Hamilton, Ont., Toronto and Westmount, Quebec.

Godfrey Brown whose untrained but nevertheless embellished performance at the Olympics caused American coaches to gape, has been handicapped by an injured thigh. Even so he recently turned in a half mile in 1:54.6 in competition here. The performance was a new local and undergraduate record, eclipsing Tom Hampson's mark of 1m. 55s. The joint Oxford-Cambridge team:

100 Yards—H. E Askew and Brown, both of Cambridge.
220 Yards—A. Pennington, vice-captain, Oxford, and M. M. Scarr, Cambridge.
440 Yards—Brown, W. M. F. Hudson, Cambridge, and J. T. M. MacNair, Oxford.
880 Yards—M. A. Melford, Oxford, and R. A. Palmer, Cambridge.
Two Miles—C. E. A. Towne and K. C. Weir, Cambridge.
120-Yard Hurdles—J. P. Knight and F. V. Scopes, Oxford.
220-Yard Hurdles—J. P. S. Daniell, Oxford, and D. A. D. L. Nichols, Cambridge.
High Jump—R. K. I. Kennedy, Cambridge.
Broad Jump—H. E. Askew and J. P. S. Daniell.
Weight—P. Hincks and A. Irfan, Cambridge.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	47	27	.635
San Francisco	44	30	.595
San Diego	42	34	.553
Los Angeles	39	34	.534
Seattle	35	38	.479
Portland	34	38	.472
Oakland	28	47	.373
Missions	27	48	.360

Results June 15

Oakland 6, Portland 3.
Sacramento 4, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 1.
Missions 8, San Francisco 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	19	.620
New York	31	20	.608
St. Louis	27	20	.574
Pittsburgh	27	21	.563
Brooklyn	21	25	.457
Boston	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	19	30	.388
Cincinnati	18	31	.367

Results June 15

Pittsburgh 7, New York 5.
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.

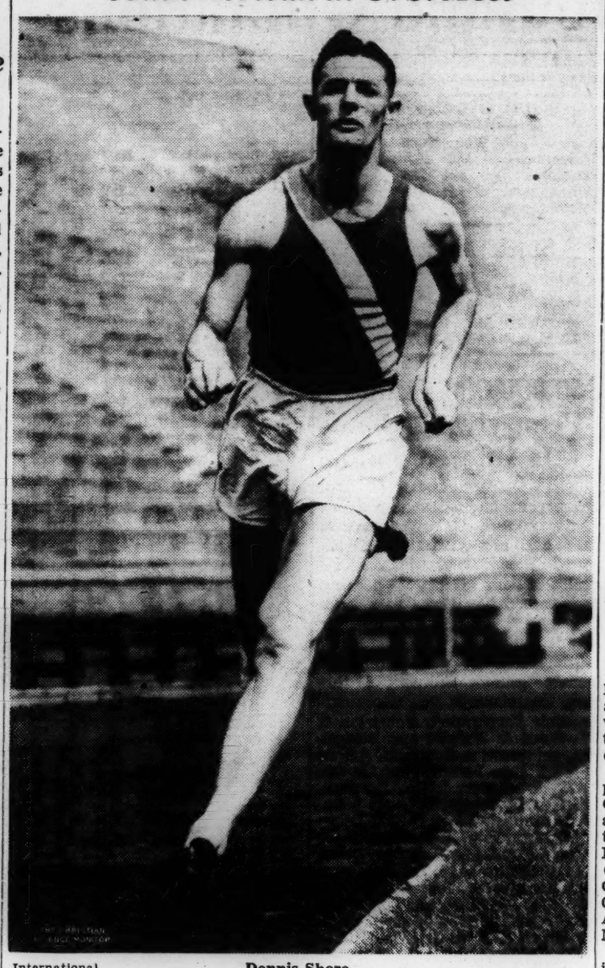
American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	29	18	.617
Detroit	30	21	.588
Chicago	28	20	.583
Cleveland	25	20	.565
Boston	21	22	.488
Washington	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	18	28	.391
St. Louis	16	30	.348

Results June 15

New York 3, Cleveland 0.
Boston 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 9, Washington 8. (15 innings)

South African in U. S. Meet



International

Dennis Shore

Donning His Running Shoes, Shore Is Shown in Action During a Practice Run at Palmer Stadium, Where He Will Participate in the Princeton Invitation Meet on June 19. He Is Entered in the 440-Yard Event

Yale and Harvard Stage Fast Crew Time Trials

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16—The Yale varsity crew sped over the downstream course of four miles in 20m. 2s. here last night to match the 20m. 2s. of the Crimsons over the same course last Saturday. With both varsity crews rated evenly by outside observers, the trial of the Eli last night went far to indicate a stirring struggle in the regatta Friday, June 25. At that time the race will be held upstream.

Harvard's camp quarters displayed no particular confidence or concern. It seemed to be a feeling that the jayvee race greatly favored Yale at the present writing and that the Crimson yearlings edged the Eli on showing this season, unless the two-mile trial of 9:53 last night alters matters. Little hope was held out for the Harvard combination.

Over at Yale an atmosphere of noticeable confidence reigned. No one in authority spoke of it, but apparently the Eli expect to take the varsity, jayvee, combination and appear concerned only about the freshmen.

Bolles Satisfied

Coach Tom Bolles of the Crimson is satisfied that he has found the combination for his varsity eight and while he admits his view of the Eli pictures "a very good crew," he likes the work of his own oarsmen. In their shell is the answer to any good crew, a powerful oar-pulling stroke, Jim Chace, who captained and stroked his freshman crew and stroked the winning varsity shell over Yale last year.

Yale also has a capable stroke in Lewis Johnson who rowed in his freshman boat three years ago, rowed in the varsity two years ago and was ineligible last year. Johnson seems to be the answer to the greatest need of Leader and while the Eli coach never speaks freely to sport writers at New London he appeared a little less concerned during the appearance of Boston crew writers.

The Crimson coach has settled on his varsity eight for the race. Out of the experiments since the sprint season the most recent changes to stand are those in which Dudley Talbot went in for Bob Wolcott at No. 3 and Reginald Kernan went to John Clark's seat at No. 4. Both Wolcott and Clark rowed against the Eli last year.

Familiar Figures

Maj. Frank Wandle, popular custodian of the welfare of Eli athletes, welcomed the visiting scribes and spoke on all subjects other than the crews—that being the privilege only for Leader himself. Over at the Harvard camp the familiar figures of Bert Haines, Edgar Dennison, rigger; and the two launch drivers, Arthur Simms and Harry St. Germaine were present. Bolles, Harvey Love, freshman coach, and Hughey Walsh, in charge of food, are new this year.

Coach Bolles plans another time trial either Friday or Saturday as the final test. Not much importance is attached to these trials so far as a comparable issue is concerned. Even though held only a half hour apart, conditions, such as tide and wind, can vary greatly. They serve more to inform the respective coach regarding his own men. At the same time each follows the other's time trials with interest.

The two camps are a little farther apart socially this year. It has been decided by the boys and coaches alike to give up the social gathering in which the two camps come together for a few hours—neither wants it. The coaches have not met, Bolles being new to Red Top and does not feel it is his place to make a move. No significance should be attached, however, for only the race counts and the social things do not matter.

Frank Ryan, director of Harvard publicity, annually conducts this prerace jaunt for Boston writers and while little in the way of startling news develops it is a good reminder that several able bodied youths are daily striving for rowing perfection and that the oldest athletic event in the nation's program is safely being carried on.

Ryder Cup Team Sails for England

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The ten-man United States Ryder Cup squad, led by Open Champion Ralph Guldahl and P. G. A. Champion Denny Shute, sailed for England today aboard the liner Manhattan. The American pros will meet the British team at Southport, Eng., June 29 and 30.

Besides Guldahl, who won his title with a record-breaking score last week at Birmingham, Mich., and Shute, P. G. A. winner the last two years, the party included Tony Manero, 1936 open champion; Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Henry Picard, Gene Sarazen, Byron Nelson, Sam Snead and Ed Dudley. In England they will be met by veteran Walter Hagen, non-playing team captain.

Iowa University Plans July Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 16—Amateur tennis players of the midwestern area will be invited to compete in the University of Iowa's seventh annual Mississippi Valley tennis tournament next month.

Dates for the affair have not yet been set. It is likely, if plans of recent years are followed, that the meet will occur after July 20.

Championships will be determined in men's and women's singles and in men's doubles, with play extending over four days. W. T. Swenson of the department of athletics will be in charge of the tournament.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	40	12	.769
Montreal	28	20	.583
Buffalo	26	23	.531
Syracuse	26	25	.510
Toronto	26	27	.491
Rochester	22	29	.431
Jersey City	16	29	.356
Baltimore	14	33	.298

Results June 15

Buffalo 5, Jersey City 1.
Newark 13, Toronto 7.
Rochester 13, Baltimore 5.
Montreal 6, Syracuse 4.

College Baseball Results

Indiana 4, Brown 0.
Temple 7, Maryland 4.

Tabor Oarsmen Sailing Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 16—Next Friday the Tabor Academy crew will sail from New York in the Berengaria for England, where on June 30-July 3 they will defend the Thames Challenge Cup, which they won last year in competition against 25 English and American crews.

This year and in 1936 the Tabor eight won the national school championship at Worcester.

There are four boys in the boat who rowed at Henley last year. They are Clinton Ferguson, the stroke, William Billings, No. 6, Eric Sanders, No. 2, and George Hart, bow. Ferguson, national champion in amateur outboard motor racing, classes A, B, and C, is the lighest stroke Tabor ever has had and is one of the best. He weighs 133 pounds.

The boys will have a new shell for the Royal Henley Regatta. It will be delivered to them upon their arrival in England. Built by Sims, it was presented by Edith Austin, a neighbor in Marion.

Budge, Miss Jacobs Are Top-Seeded

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 16 (AP)—Don Budge and Helen Jacobs were seeded first today for the men's and women's singles of the all-English tennis championships starting Monday.

Budge, top-ranking American player, was given the preference over Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German ace, who was seeded No. 2. Back of the two leaders in the listings were Heinrich Henkel, Germany; H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England; Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta; Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia; Vivian McGrath, Australia, and Frankie Parker of Milwaukee.

Miss Jacobs, defending champion in the women's division, was followed in the seedings by Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark; Anita Lizana of Chile; Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland; Alice Marble of San Francisco, American champion; Mme. René Mathieu of France; Dorothy Round of England, and Katherine Stammers, England.

George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, British Davis Cup pair, topped the seeded list for men's doubles, with Budge and Gene Mako No. 2 and McGrath and Jack Crawford No. 3.

Miss Stammers and Freda James headed the women's doubles, followed by Mme. Mathieu and Adeline Yorke of England, Miss Jacobs and Mme. Sperling, and Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram.

For mixed doubles, Miss Marble and Budge were ranked at the top followed by Mme. Mathieu and Yvon Petra of France, and Mary Whitmarsh and Frank H. D. Wilde of England.

If play follows form the men's semifinals will pit Budge against Henkel and Austin against von Cramm with Grant a threat in the lower bracket with Austin and von Cramm.

The women's semifinals, theoretically, should send Miss Jacobs against Senorita Lizana and Mme. Sperling against Mlle. Jedrzejowska, the hard-hitting Polish girl who already this season has beaten Miss Jacobs once and Miss Marble twice. Miss Marble, in the lower half of the draw, is in the same quarter with Mme. Sperling.

Here's how the seeded stars are located in the draw:

Men's Singles

First quarter, Budge and McGrath; second quarter, Henkel and Parker; third quarter, Austin and Grant; fourth quarter, von Cramm and Menzel.

Women's Singles

First quarter, Miss Jacobs and Miss Round; second quarter, Senorita Lizana and Mme. Mathieu; third quarter, Mlle. Jedrzejowska and Miss Stammers; fourth quarter, Mme. Sperling and Miss Marble.

College Yachtsmen In 10th Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 16—Crews of Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Cornell, racing the tenth annual Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Regatta, were becalmed here yesterday during the first race of the series.

Harvard's two crews were running one-two as the time limit expired. Ralph Lawson, former South Shore junior champion from Duxbury, Mass., and James A. Rousmaniere, champion from Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, were Harvard's skippers.

Tigers Release Herman

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—The Detroit Baseball Club announced yesterday the unconditional release of Babe Herman, obtained by the Tigers late in April from Cincinnati at the waiver price. He has been used almost exclusively as a pinch hitter.

M. C. C. Selection Committee Expects Tough Opposition

LONDON, June 16 (CP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club Selection Committee expects the English cricket team to tour Canada in August will meet with tough opposition in the 16 matches to be played. Several players chosen to make the trip rank high in the long list of English amateurs, indicating the governing body's view of the importance of the series.

Charles J. Lyttelton, captain of the touring team and skipper of Worcestershire County Cricket Club, succeeded C. F. Walters as captain of the Sauce County last year. A good bat and useful bowler, he belongs to a great cricketing family whose name will always be associated with the game.

The most colorful member of the touring squad is Lieut. J. W. A. Stephenson, Army and Essex player. One of England's best fast medium bowlers, Stephenson is one of the most enthusiastic cricketers in the game. Last season, playing for Gentlemen against Players at Lord's, he achieved a remarkable bowling performance, taking the last nine of the pros' wickets in the first innings for 46 runs. Stephenson also played in last year's test trial at Lord's.

N. G. Wykes, Cambridge University and Essex left-handed bat, got his blue in 1928. A master at Eton, he captained the county team toward the end of 1935.

Awarded his blue for Oxford as a freshman three years ago, A. P. Singleton captains the varsity eleven and also plays for Worcestershire. He has done some smart things with both bat and ball this season, one of his best scores being 75 against the New Zealanders. He bowls a slow off-break.

Another clever varsity player on the team is J. M. Brocklebank of Cambridge who took 33 wickets in first-class cricket last season for an average of 18.48 runs. G. C. Newman played in three matches for Middlesex in 1936, scoring 136 runs in five times at bat. His highest score was 64.

Other members of the team are K. E. Sellar, Navy and Sussex; A. G. Powell, Essex; S. C. Griffith, Surrey; J. T. Neve, band of brothers, Kent; N. M. Ford, Derbyshire; J. F. Mendl, Oxford University Authentics. Another member will be added later.

The team sails from Liverpool July 23, and will play matches in all provinces from Quebec to British Columbia, returning to England from Montreal, Sept. 3.

And Talking of . . . Wimbledon

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Excursion

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—The Time Traveller—that intrepid character introduced to us a long while ago by H. G. Wells—could have some pretty good fun if he were to bring the remarkable machine that he invented into the All-England Club's grounds here during the 1937 lawn tennis championships, June 21-July 3, seat himself in the saddle, set the controls for an excursion into the past and buzz off on a round trip to 1877, the year of the first Wimbledon meeting.

One of us had better go with him, for he will need a hand with the vehicle—"a thing of brass, ebony, ivory, and translucent glimmering quartz"—after passing 1922. By then the £140,000 arena which we have come to associate with the name Wimbledon will have given place to green open country and a short lateral journey of a few hundred yards though space will be necessary in order to pick up the route through time again at Worple Road, the Mecca of players in the heroic age of the game. After that (or should one say, before that) nonstop to 1877. Please be patient and wait for the vehicle to come completely to a standstill. For nothing could be more irritating than to step off prematurely and turn a somersault into 1878.

Gauging the month, day and hour to a nicety and passing off the machine to casual enquirers as the latest variant of that wonderful new invention, the bicycle, the Time Traveller and yourself will have no difficulty in nudging a way to the front among the 200 spectators at the first Wimbledon final. The rain is really rather a blessing in disguise, for it gives you the excuse to turn up your overcoat collar and so conceal the fact that you are not wearing one of the very impressive collar and tie arrangements in vogue at that period.

Surely there is something odd about that net! The amiable-looking young man yonder with the flowing moustaches will perhaps explain, if asked nicely. What does he say? Oh, really? Five feet high at the ends and only three feet three inches in the middle. The young man says this arrangement doesn't help S. W. Gore, as he is a player of the rackets school and likes to make shots down where the side walls would be in a rackets court.

Gore Finally Wins

W. Mitchell, his opponent, is a Real Tennis man; but he can't seem to get a real offensive going. Gore is pinning him onto the base line and coming up to make volleys at the net. The young man takes exception to this, it seems. And says, "Come, come, Sir," in a tone of voice which shows that he thinks volleying rather a dirty business.

But, tell me, did you ever see such rum-looking rackets and "dead" balls as they are using in the first big lawn tennis competition ever held? If you gave those implements to Donald Budge he might think he were trying to hit one of my Aunt Ada's apple dumplings with a shrimping net. The players in the first final are not having an easy time on the wet turf and proceedings are suspended several times before Gore wins at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Although you may not realize it, the rules of lawn tennis have been completely overhauled for this meeting. And, to be quite frank, players are feeling that it was about time. They didn't care much for the laws drawn up by the tennis committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club to govern "Sphairistike" which (though it is hard to believe) was the name given by gallant Major Wingfield to his 1874 invention of "a new and improved portable court for playing the ancient game of tennis."

The rules of "Sticky," as played with much giggling on the garden lawns of Victorian England, varied according to personal preference and the disposition of the flower beds. A laurel bush or two on the court was just a rub of the green. Much more boisterous fun it was, though, than croquet, which lawn tennis succeeded both at the vicarage and at the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club.

Well, there's no more time to stay in 1877. Step aboard, please, for a glide through the early "pat-ball" years to the time of the Renshaw twins, when real hitting started and people ceased to regard hard volleys as poor sportsmanship. One uncompromising figure may be observed, driving from the base line against the smashing Renshaws. That, of course, is H. F. Lawford, who committed himself on paper to the dictum that "Perfect base-line play will beat perfect volleying." He tried very strenuously to prove it, but found himself adopting volleying tactics in the end. From the crucible of the Lawford-Renshaw battles emerged the modern all-court game, a bit rough round the edges.

What! More brothers? The Dohertys this time, and they are certainly good-looking boys. In the decade starting about 1897, we don't see much else. Between them these "Princes Charming"—chivalrous, handsome and skillful—won the Wimbledon singles championship nine times and the doubles eight times. Those gentlemen with black shoes whom we saw them play in 1901 were Americans—Dwight F. Davis and Holcombe Ward. It was only in the sixteenth game of the fourth set that the Englishmen got through. Looks like an omen, what?

A. W. Gore Wins

That's just what it is. The overseas invaders are crowding persistently round Worple Road and it is clear that they will not be denied. Ah! In 1905 the first title goes abroad. To America, of course. It is taken there by a smiling Californian maiden, May Sutton, subsequently Mrs. T. C. Bundy. Two years later the men's singles championship goes off to Australia with the wily Norman Brookes. The deepening shadow of coming events!

A special cheer is merited as you hum through 1908, for A. W. Gore's third success (in his forty-first year) is the last victory for a home player until fiery Fred Perry's success in 1934. For a quarter of a century, the lion of England is in the wilderness, while the American eagle and the French chanticleer screech a defiant chorus over Wimbledon, aided and abetted by Australia's nimble kangaroo.

What memories! Of Wilding and Brookes, of W. T. Tilden 2d, in his original "Teddy Bear" sweater, so beloved of the cartoonists; of G. L. Patterson with a handkerchief knotted ferociously about his brow; of Jean Borotra and his beret, the best double act in the game; of William Johnston, J. René Lacoste, Henri Cochet, S. B. B. Wood Jr., H. Ellsworth Vines, Jack Crawford and Fred Perry, victor in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Those people, whose names are household words, were crowned champions. The near-champions are legion.

But, alas! there is now no space for the mention of them and only just sufficient room in which to apologize for having left women's play almost entirely out of consideration during today's trip on the Time Machine.

As, however, we can devote our whole attention to that important matter on a future occasion, I hope you will say

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Well left, sir."

'Unknown' Golfer Has Record Score In Southern Play

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 16 (AP)—Unheralded and unobserved, slender Cliff Eley of Atlanta came from nowhere late yesterday with a record-breaking round of sub-par golf to assume command of proceedings at the halfway point in the qualifying battle of the 35th annual southern amateur tournament.

The 26-year-old envelope salesman clipped five strokes from par with a 67 over the hazardous Charlotte country club course and led the field by six strokes after the first day's firing.

Eley established a competitive record for the 6900-yard layout and vaulted into a favored position for medalist honors in the 18-hole stretch drive today for the 32 places available in the championship flight.

The par-shattering unknown from Georgia passed up such choice performers as Charlie Yates of Atlanta, former western and national intercollegiate champion; Freddie Haas of New Orleans, former southern titleholder and runnerup a year ago; Al Dowtin, from Wake Forest, N. C., and Erwin Laxton of Charlotte, in his sensational scoring spree.

With seven birdies on his great round Eley equalled the non-competition record of the course at 67, held jointly by Charlotte's pro, Arthur Ham, and Clarence Owen, Greenville, S. C., professional. He was in trouble on but two holes and had only 25 putts for the distance.

Six blows back of the opening day leader with scores of 73, one over regulation figures, were Yates, playing in his first southern tournament since 1932; Laxton, a former University of North Carolina star; Jeff Owens of Hickory, N. C., and Haas, present Canadian champion.

Wayne Sabin Wins In Queens Tennis

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., reached the quarterfinals of the Queens Club tennis tournament today, defeating R. J. Ritchie of England, 6—3, 9—7. Ritchie made a great comeback after being down 2—5 in the second set but Sabin finally recovered to save the set.

Hal Surface of Kansas City joined Sabin in the last eight by virtue of a 6—2, 3—6, 6—1 victory over Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup ace, won a delayed second round match from A. W. R. Caws, 6—1, 6—1.

Bryan Grant of Atlanta scampered to an easy 6—3, 6—2 victory over his Davis Cup teammate, Gene Mako. The Georgia mite delighted the gallery with his brilliant recoveries on what looked like sure-point winners for Mako.

Don Budge, top-ranking American ace, needed just 14 minutes to dispose of R. O. Williams, 6—0, 6—1.

Austin, playing his second match of the day, put out R. A. Shayes, 6—2, 6—0, to reach the quarterfinals, where he will meet Surface tomorrow.

Both American entrants in women's singles, Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, were eliminated. Miss Winthrop lost to Joan Saunders of England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, and Miss Andrus to Katherine Stammers of England, 6—1, 6—3.

Brown Elects Welch

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16 (AP)—Paul W. Welch of Wellesley, Mass., was elected captain of the Brown varsity baseball team folowing the concluding game with Indiana here yesterday. Welch, a center fielder, prepared at Wellesley High School and Williston Academy. He has made his letter in hockey and baseball for two years each at Brown. Fourteen letters were awarded as follows: Arrendell, Atwell, Brokaw, Brush, Clements, Devaney, Dye, Hicks, Hinckley, Kurlansky, Swallow, Welch, Wright and Manager Jacobs.

College Polo Result

West Point 10, Harvard 9.

More Than Spanish Issues Seen in Reich's London Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

tary Anthony Eden and various European diplomats, but also the recent visits of Baron von Neurath to the Danubian capitals and the consultations of the Little Entente statesmen should be viewed.

During recent weeks British diplomacy has been more active than for a long time, while behind the scenes in central Europe its efforts have been directed partly to persuading the small Danubian states of the paramount importance of sinking their differences if they want to avoid sinking themselves, and partly to reducing the friction between Czechoslovakia and Germany so as to facilitate the co-operation of Germany in building a peace system in this area based substantially on the present territorial arrangement.

Resumption of Control

The decision of Germany and Italy to resume full collaboration with the work of the International Non-intervention Committee and control scheme is regarded in British circles as the most hopeful augury for an early agreement on the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.

In this connection it is emphasized in Downing Street that Italy has shown commendable restraint in the past few weeks in the face of attacks by loyalist airplanes—a fact which raises hope that Premier Mussolini like Reichsführer Hitler no longer considers that the Spanish conflict is a war of fascist and communist ideologies. This fact, it is believed, should greatly facilitate the task of getting volunteers out of the country.

At the same time there is a strong feeling here that the European situation has undergone a considerable change owing to the execution of the eight Soviet generals. It is pointed out that those who have been shot as traitors in the pay of Germany are precisely the ones with whom the Kremlin has been urging the French to hold staff talks.

In these circumstances any value previously placed by the French in the Franco-Soviet pact must be drastically written down. This, it is held, means that there is little likelihood of France and Britain any longer pressing Germany to enter an eastern pact. This will certainly facilitate conversations with Germany for a settlement in central and western Europe.

Hungary and Little Entente

Though it is too early to say that a settlement is in sight, it is at any rate certain that the results of initial moves have been highly encouraging.

One of the chief problems that is being tackled is Hungary's relations with the Little Entente. Ways are being sought to remove the stigma of inequality left by the peace treaties on the subject of Hungarian rearmament.

Thanks in part to the efforts of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary have greatly improved—so much so that the Monitor representative after a visit to Prague and Budapest this month has seen reason for believing that Czechoslovakia is now taking the lead in the task of persuading Roumania of the imperative necessity of improving the lot of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania.

This is regarded as essential in the campaign for appeasement, since the Little Entente states are determined to act together in making an agreement with Hungary, while Hungary refuses to make any agreement unless her minorities get decent treatment from all the three countries—Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Germany's Economic Interests

In current discussions much depends on general recognition of Germany's economic interests in the Danubian area. In this connection an inspired article was published Saturday in one of the Government organs in Prague emphasizing Czechoslovakia's appreciation of the importance of German collaboration.

The Monitor is reliably informed that Prime Minister Koloman Daranyi of Hungary has informed Baron von Neurath privately that Hungary's connection with the famous Berlin-Rome axis can only be continued if the axis has a purely economic and cultural significance and that if it should develop into a military alliance Hungary would have to disassociate herself from it.

The importance of this attitude can hardly be overestimated, since it definitely aligns Hungary against any attempt to disturb peace and tends to facilitate agreement with Hungary's neighbors.

Withdrawal From Spain?

It is in light of these (mainly unrecorded) events that Baron von Neurath's visit to London must be viewed as well as in its relations to the Spanish situation.

As to this observers here, since the Deutschland incident, are doubly convinced that Reichsführer Hitler now stands for the withdrawal of German help from Generalissimo Francisco Franco, leader of the Spanish insurgents.

If German airplanes were to leave the Iberian Peninsula Premier Mussolini of Italy would be faced with the alternatives of either bearing practically the whole weight of General Franco's campaign on his own shoulders or following Herr Hitler's lead.

Thus if Baron von Neurath and Mr. Eden reach an agreement the prospects of an early end of the Spanish slaughter is confidently predicted.

But over and above this, it should be recorded that there is definite conviction throughout the Chancelleries of central and western Europe that European peace is on a much stronger basis than many have been wrongly prone to believe.

Halted Spread of Reprisals

Diplomats everywhere are stressing the fact that while Germany employed grievous and regrettable reprisals at Almeria after the Deutschland incident, this action was suddenly prevented from developing into a much wider and more difficult situation.

Germany and Italy are the only two powers in Europe which could conceivably imagine they might gain from war. Without German aid Italy is powerless to cause a general conflagration. Thus an era of peace really seems to be visible on the horizon at last.

And though the consummation of rising hopes is still some way off, it is from this optimistic angle that Baron von Neurath's visit to London is seen by many diplomatic experts both here and in Europe.

Boosting Buying Power

(Continued from Page 1)

dent that the nation is confused over the varied legislation in Washington, the strike situation, and the proposed investigations. Politics are never very far from the capital and to many the statement seemed the beginning of a movement to reassert Roosevelt leadership, somewhat endangered or obscured by the Supreme Court issue and the strike situation, and to give the public the unifying effect of a restatement of New Deal aspirations.

Coming down to details, this is how Mr. Roosevelt visualizes his nation at the present time:

One third of the population is underprivileged ("absolutely substandard," he said) and has no buying power at all. This reverts to the President's inaugural address when he found "one third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished." A re-examination of the situation, he said, had shown no exaggeration in the one third figure, a situation that is fairly appalling.

Budget and Relief

What, then, is to be done? The sooner, said Mr. Roosevelt, we attack the problem of the one third, the sooner we get rid of relief. The problem is to build up national income, with special reference to the one third. If the country can increase this share while at the same time increasing the total, it will automatically balance the budget, he felt. This can be done from the tax standards that now prevail. He saw no need for taking a larger percentage of the national income in taxes than is now taken, though revision might be needed.

It should be to the interest of every businessman to increase the buying power of the sub-standard third, he argued. Most of the other economic problems of the country stem from this, he felt. To discuss problems separately, without reference to each other, is to see the trees without the forest. It is necessary to have a broad, general plan to meet the situation, a unified attack, and a background of factual material. He indicated that his observations were not based on guesswork but were supported by carefully developed facts.

Illustrating how lesser problems go back to broader ones, Mr. Roosevelt cited a number of illustrations.

WPA Problem Is Cited

Take WPA. The federal relief load in the future will depend partly, he said, on how the unemployment compensation program works. It will depend in part on the old age insurance program. To understand this the changing longevity tables of America must be watched. In 1934 only about 4 per cent of the population was over 65; today more than 5 per cent is over 65; soon 8 per cent will be over 65, and in the present lifetime the percentage may be 15, with an almost stationary population.

In the same way, to show how existing legislation might need amendment in keeping with the unified economic program he cited the grants-in-aid to dependent children. The present grant is $10 a month. At the discussion yesterday, he said, they had considered whether this amount is sufficient.

Then there is the question of relief and unemployment. We know, he said, that the employment service has 6,000,000 registered applicants for jobs, when all duplications are eliminated. Furthermore, the relief population has been cut from 5,200,000 last year to about 3,700,000 now. Mr. Roosevelt has cited figures of the employment service and relief rolls before to support his contention that no unemployment census is needed. The facts concerning the nation's employables are already on record, he has argued.

No Change in Course

Mr. Roosevelt was asked a number of questions by correspondents. He was not specific as to how he hopes to achieve his goal, contenting himself with outlining what he feels is the central problem, but indicating that there would be no basic change in the New Deal course.

The President was asked whether he thought the gross national debt would level off after July 1 from the expected total of about $36,000,000,000 at that date. He pointed out that this was a gross and not a net debt, and said it should level off beginning next month.

Another question was whether he approved of the Murray-Hatch amendment to the relief bill calling for investigation and formulation of a program for relief as a whole. Mr. Roosevelt felt it did not make any difference, since a survey would be undertaken in any case. The work of his study groups should be completed by next fall, he indicated.

Increased Income

Mr. Roosevelt said he would not set an objective for total national income, currently estimated at $70,000,000,000.

The Commerce Department has just announced that national income last year totaled $63,800,000, or $8,300,000,000 more than in 1935, the latest increase of any year in the recovery period. The 1936 figure was $25,000,000,000 over the 1932 depression low

Rent Forgotten

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—About ten 25-year tenants in lower East Side tenements owned by David Fawlowitz can forget about their July rent. It's a gift from the landlord in celebration of his fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Examinations

(Continued from Page 1)

under examination in Columbus, Ohio, are concerned, he wrote "Romeo and Juliet." It makes you think of the moving picture producer in Hollywood who is reported to have screamed, when Shakespeare was inadvertently mentioned by one of his humbler staff writers, "Shekspeare? Shekespeare? Cable him; get him over here; give him $100 a week and an option!"

Green and Stalin

It would be interesting to regard the countenance of William Green when he received the news—via an examination paper of a high school student, that Josef Stalin is president of the American Federation of Labor and that he himself is, in the student notion, president of the Irish Free State.

Nor are all the odds and ends of knowledge (?) absorbed by students in this day and age concerned with public figures. It seems that "profits earned by a company and paid out to stockholders are called share croppers." At income tax time probably plenty of stockholders wisn they were.

There is a chance for United Airlines to clear up a troublesome matter in its booklets describing trips over Boulder Dam, if opinions recorded after a school examination in a Long Island town are any indication. The question was asked as to what the sculptural ornamentation at the dam is. Some said there wasn't any, which seems to have been the lazy man's way out of it. Others were divided between its being Gothic, Modern Chippendale, Contemporary, and French Romantic. But, said Prof. Walter Ginsberg hastily, "the papers included a surprising amount of correct information on a variety of topics."

Newspapers as Educators

From the time of Pestalozzi educators have agreed that education, to be effective, must tie to the life of its day, in the light of its historical background. Henry Ford, who has always interested himself in practical education methods, holds that, in this connection, daily newspapers are better educators of youth than mere history books.

They arrive every day, and they are absolutely up to the minute. This is an extension of Mr. Ford's much agitated view of some years ago, that history as it appears in most standard volumes, is "the bunk."

It is the opinion of Dr. Conant that it is a hopeless task, attempting to provide a complete and finished liberal education suitable to this century within four years of college work. That the only worth-while liberal education today is one which is a continuing process, going on through life, and that the test of the success or failure of a liberal education can only be measured by the student's breadth of vision 15 to 20 years after graduation.

"The possibility of education by self-directed study, by reading in hours snatched from a busy life," Dr. Conant says, "seems to be only dimly appreciated by those who enter a business or profession fresh from the atmosphere of a university. We must hope for an improvement along this line."

At Florida Southern College not long ago, the president, Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, remarked to students, on the occasion of announcing that hereafter a campus crier would stand on a balcony and give periodic news of the world through a megaphone, "Those of you who do not wish to know what is happening in the world can place your hands over your ears."

Three Newspapers a Day

A suggestion had been made to Dr. Spivey that a public address system be installed, so that news briefs might be heard over a wide area of the campus. Dr. Spivey said, "An amplifier would make the conveyance of news to students too much like a regular radio news broadcast. And we have found that many students are too indifferent even to turn the dial for news by radio. We feel that the use of a megaphone, cried through by a student crier, may be sufficiently unique to command and hold attention. We are willing at least to do some considerable experimentation to modify the practice of students who seem too prone to study mere textbook reports of the Middle Ages, and then give only a nod to the present by glancing at the front page of a newspaper, and to gulp down the sports, society and comic strip sections.

"We would like to see each student read at least three newspapers a day. His local newspaper should be read first."

On one point most educators of the day seem to agree: That student "boners" would be reduced in proportion as they read—not skimmed—representative newspapers; for so much has newspaper technique changed in latter years that practically no good newspaper is without an important leaven of interpretive matter, along with sheer news dispatches; and it is by means of interpretive news writing that the student has a chance to acquire a grasp of world knowledge of today, in the light of the influences and facts of the past.

Federal Farm-Factory 'Co-op' Borrows $50,000 Denied by RA

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avenue to low pay among the trees and flowers of New Jersey.

General disappointment of colonists in the failure of the Resettlement Administration to have the colony completed on time has been magnified by the upset which delayed building caused in production schedules, according to Mr. Brown

In March, 1936, Government officials promised that 70 houses could be occupied in June of that year, and that the full 200 would be completer three months later, Mr. Brown said. Nevertheless, only seven houses are complete, he added. It is anticipated, however, that 92 more houses will be ready soon and that 25 others will be finished within a few months.

Having based their production schedule on promises of the Resettlement Administration, co-operative members failed to get their plant into efficient operation, with the result production was slowed down during the past season, according to Mr. Brown. Poor trade conditions added to the troubles of the co-operative, with the result the colony came face to face with an embarrassing financial situation.

When the federal loan of $50,000, thought necessary for continuation of the enterprise, was refused, the co-operative had to turn to private sources, it was said. In connection with the loan, a professional garment firm is to supervise the factory on a commission basis. Five consumer co-operatives are expected to dispose of the output of garments.

To keep possession of the factory, the co-operative is understood to have signed a five-year lease with the Federal Government, giving the latter 10 per cent of the net profits, plus taxes. Colonists hope eventually to liquidate the Government debt on the farm-factory enterprise as well as on their homes and public service facilities.

Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Covenant of the League of Nations must be separated from the peace treaties is particularly approved.

Whether the Third Reich will accept the British Commonwealth's implied invitation to "base policy on the aims and ideals of the League of Nations" it is impossible at the moment to say. Germany still blames Geneva for many past experiences, but the conference's recommendation is certainly seen as a step in the right direction.

Recommendation that regional pacts should be encouraged as a step to peace is also welcomed, as is the statement that differences in political outlook should not prevent friendly relations between different nations.

Naturally Germany would have preferred the conference to have been a little more forthcoming regarding the return of Germany's lost colonies, but the colonial issue, despite intensive propaganda here, is still assumed by many observers to be of less immediate importance than certain other claims which Germany wants satisfied in order to establish complete equality with the other great powers.

South Carolina Relief Agency Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Renewing an appeal for the establishment of a state relief agency to serve as a medium for certifying unemployed persons for aid from the Federal Government, State WPA Administrator Lawrence M. Pinckney, in a communication to Gov. Olin Johnston and both houses of the General Assembly, stressed the importance of immediate action.

"The suspension of the temporary state department of public welfare on March 1 discontinued the agency which was authorized to make these investigations," he said in his letter "In the absence of any certifying agency, the people of the State are being deprived of the opportunity to work and also to receive commodities. In other words, on March 1 the load became frozen and since that time no one has been able to be certified for work or for commodities.

"I am sure that you will agree with me that this is working an undue hardship on the people of South Carolina and that this condition necessitates immediate action by the Legislature to continue the temporary department of public welfare until a permanent organization is set up that can take care of these duties."

Amelia Earhart Takes Day Off

KARACHI, India, June 16 (AP)—Amelia Earhart, who stepped out of her flying laboratory and onto a fourth continent last night in her around the middle of the world flight, made tentative plans to take off again tomorrow, depending on the weather.

Her itinerary calls for stops at Darwin, Australia, then across the Pacific ocean along the island route of the Pan-American Airways.

With South America, the Atlantic, and Africa behind her, she still has a part of the Indian Ocean, Australia, and the Pacific to conquer before she reaches Oakland, Calif., her North American goal.

Caruso Statue Given Italian Birthplace

By the Associated Press

Naples, June 16

Generoso Pope, publisher of several Italian newspapers in the United States, presented to Naples a statue of Enrico Caruso, the great tenor, as a gift from Italian residents of the United States.

Blum

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for ratification within three months.

The 72 Communists in the Chamber finally assured the success of the Government by reversing an earlier decision not to support the bill. For the first time Communists offered to participate in a cabinet pledged to oppose "maneuvers and attacks of financial oligarchies which are seeking to impose on Parliament and on the Government financial measures contrary to the will of the people."

This offer is expected to have important political consequences eventually, as the Communists do not now form a part of the cabinet but merely vote for it.

Premier Blum defended his appeal for special economic powers in a remarkable speech in which he declared, "The reason for these financial crises, which endanger the existence of the Government every few months, is not so much the budgetary deficit or the Treasury situation as the flight of capital."

Billions Sent Away

More than 60,000,000,000 francs, he said, have been sent abroad by French citizens. "While the country staggers under financial burdens resulting from the war, from the economic depression, from recent social reforms, and from needs of the national defence, this enormous mass of capital, necessary to the national economy, is absent."

The object of the special powers bill, Mr. Blum said, is "first to assure immediate relief to the Treasury and to inaugurate a program of budgetary economies. Two, to meet the needs of the Treasury, so as to relieve the money market. Three, to bring back exported funds to France."

This last point does not conflict with the tripartite monetary accord, he declared, since the decrees will concern only French citizens who have sent money abroad.

Explaining the use which the Government intends to make of its emergency powers, Premier Blum and Finance Minister Vincent Auriol indicated that there will be increases in income taxes, in certain import duties, in railway fares, reorganization of the money market, drastic repression of fiscal fraud, quicker collection of taxes and repression of speculation against the franc.

Living Costs Jump

The Government's policy was severely attacked during the debate by Opposition orators. Paul Reynaud particularly impressed the Chamber by a closely-reasoned speech in which he refuted M. Auriol's charges that the financial crisis was due to a capitalistic plot against the Cabinet. It is not a question, he said, of a speculative attack but of the future of the Blum experiment.

The policy of raising purchasing power has failed, M. Reynaud affirmed, because of the sharp rise in living costs and the inability of the Government to restore confidence and thus to bring back exported capital.

Premier Blum now appears politically more firmly seated than ever. Economically, however, the outlook is still stormy, as is emphasized by the resignation of two leading financial authorities, Charles Rist and Paul Baudouin, from the Exchange Equalization Fund Committee. This leaves Emile Labeyrie, head of the Bank of France, and Jacques Rueff of the Treasury staff as members of the special committee named by Premier Blum last March.

G-Men Start Investigation In Parsons Kidnaping Case

STONY BROOK, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with a noteworthy record of solutions in the Lindbergh, Weyerhauser, Stoll and other spectacular kidnapings, today tackled the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Alice McDonell Parsons, north shore Long Island society matron

Even as the federal men swung into action there came reports, quickly denied, however, by the government agents, that a definite contact had been established with the supposed kidnapers.

The Lindbergh kidnaping law, it was pointed out, provides for federal supervision in abduction cases seven days after the commission of the crime on the presumption the victim has been taken across a state line, making it a federal offense.

Second Adviser Embarks To Study Social Credit

EDMONTON, Alta., June 16 (CP)—L. D. Byrne, who sailed from England Saturday, will be second Social Credit expert sent to Alberta by Maj. C. H Douglas. G. F. Powell arrived here June 11.

The two men will report to Douglas, and on their recommendations will depend whether he follows them to Alberta to supervise the introduction of Social Credit. This was arranged in England by Glen Maclachlan, chairman of the Social Credit Planning Board, who returned with Powell.

Saskatchewan to Reclaim Many Acres of Arid Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Many thousands of acres of land in southern Saskatchewan rendered useless by years of insufficient rain may be brought back into actual production by a method of rehabilitation which will be put into use shortly.

The plan was explained by James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, while in Winnipeg recently. Irrigation units are to be established, water areas in the vicinity of irrigation dams which have been built in the past year. A number of dams are ready for operation, and in some cases ditches have been completed to start irrigation of the surrounding territory.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	June 18	Cherbourg	June 24	June 18, 1:00 pm	June 18, 8:00 pm
Berengaria	June 19	Cherbourg	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	June 19	Plymouth	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 7:00 am
Deutschland	June 19	Cherbourg	June 27	June 19, 1:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 22	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

*Countries except France must be specially addressed.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Pound Tooth Powder as advertised in the Magazine Section—all or part time—commission basis; write for details. Pound Tooth Powder Co., 306 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

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Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

WE offer for sale 500 acres with radio-active springs directly facing Memorial Carving on Stone Mountain, Georgia. Write us for Special Report by Industrial Division, Georgia Power Company.

J. H. EWING & SONS, INC.
65 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel 1913-J

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, Texas, The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients, Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St., Tel. 2-7667

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ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home-town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c for postage. American Mills, Dept. P-13, Indianapolis

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commission; see our advertisement on Women's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City

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PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE.—8 rooms; well furnished cottage; unobstructed view of ocean; porches first and second floors; bathing, fishing, boating. EDITH RAMSEY, Peaks Island Phone 131-2

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist; European experience; New York City and vicinity, 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn. N Y BUckminster 2-0425

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BOSTON, 222 Beacon St.—One room and bath to sublet for July and August; convenient location. Tel. COM. 9582.

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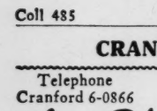

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You can fashion these colorful new cotton yard goods into the season's smartest frocks! You'll find equally interesting values here in curtains, draperies, bedspreads, lingerie, hosiery and corsets.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
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Near Church Street

The Best Laundry
Hand Work—Personal Professional Service under the Supervision of
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
26 years' experience
We Specialize in Table Linens
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For Father
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Wellmont Haberdashers
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C. JOHNSON & CO.
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READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
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YOUTH AND MAN
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OPEN EVENINGS
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Agent for Townsend Lawn Mowers! ! !
LAWN SEEDS! ! !
GARDEN TOOLS! ! !
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For the Quality Minded
PHONE MA. 2-3660
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Dry Cleaning • Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

Exclusive Cosmetics
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
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Specializing in
Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
Also All Other Branches of Beauty Culture
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Orange 3-0880
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Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

JERSEY FISHERIES
Sea Food at Its Best
Phone Or. 5-2100 for Free and Prompt Delivery.
266 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

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DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

Don't Forget Dad
JUNE 20
Shirts, Ties, Socks and other Accessories
AT THE
MORRIS SHOP
COR. MAIN AND DAY STREETS

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
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ESSO LUBRICATION
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All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
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A Little Folks' Fifth Avenue—in the Heart of Paterson.
Infants' and Juveniles' Wear Simplex-Flexies
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OSCAR W. ULLMANN & SON
GAS SUNOCO OILS
SERVICE STATIONS
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GRADUATION BOUQUETS and BASKETS
Full Line of Cut Flowers in Variation of Color and Varieties.
Free Delivery SHER. 2-9206

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
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Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
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"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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30 Years of Quality Merchandising

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COAL - FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 3-6543

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All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
209 East Fifth Street

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

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ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
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Other Dairy Products
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FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STEVENS COAL 742 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

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Opticians
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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

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Sunday, June 20th
IS
FATHER'S DAY
Gifts that are sure to please
Manhattan Shirts
Cheney Cravats
Interwoven Socks
Hickok Belts
Arrow Handkerchiefs
Swank Jewelry
Polo Shirts—Cotton Slacks
Sleeveless Sweaters
Allen A Swim Suits
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
ESSO
Can't go for it!
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PARK HARDWARE CO.
Meyer and Korn, Props.
Paints, Housefurnishings and Garden Supplies
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
Storage Vaults
Protect Your Silver and Such Valuables While Vacationing.

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Upholstering—Draperies
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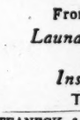
ESTELLE'S BEAUTY SALON



"Any Three Items $1.00"
Permanent Waving $3.00 up
Haircutting, Tinting, etc.

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FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
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Phone Westfield 2-3675

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Large Stocks of
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Quality Service
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West New York, N. J.
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New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

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Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
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H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

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See the New
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
at
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main Street Tel. 812

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad St. Tel. 2083

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cottons
Double Duty
Formal and Dinner

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924 Peach Street
Smart Summer Frocks
Laces—Linens—Cottons
Priced attractively low.
Our storage vault, being located in our store building, will assure you of direct service; protection against
MOTHS—FIRE—THEFT
Phone 22-359
Our messenger will call.
Let us estimate the repairs on your furs. Low summer prices.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-98/

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream

The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DAUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
25 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Sales RADIO Service
Ard. 218 Records

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
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Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Complete Line of
COTTONS
and
L'AIGLON DRESSES
$1.95 to $10.95

Hosiery and Yarns
Knit and Purl Shop
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OLD YORK ROAD
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PHONE OGONTZ 562-J
204 Hillside Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

Quality • Lamb • Beef • Pork • Veal
raiser's
Fresh Poultry a Specialty
GROCERIES—FRUITS
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Up-to-date power equipment
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Representing Robert H. Kraeger Co.
OGONTZ 4539-J

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Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
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VICTOR 2481

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Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Harper Method Beauty Salon
ISABEL E. ROSENFELDT
53 Maplewood Ave., (Street Floor)
Germantown
Germantown 9789
2 Hour Parking
Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternol Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
62 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

W. RALPH BECK
Associated with John H. Beck
6th and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PHONE GRANT 3728 HAZEL 4367
Rugs - Carpets - Linoleum
Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned and Repaired

BEAD STUDIO . . .
"Where Milady Takes Her Beads to Be Restrung"
Bags Made, Repaired, Relined
Clarice May Hamer's
BEAD STUDIO
201 Diamond Bank Bldg. Ph. Atlantic 5868
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSIAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

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GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
WHITE SHOES
Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to E
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

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Besançon Florist
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE
Tel. 2-8921
SEND FLOWERS
The perfect gift for Graduation, Weddings, etc.

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)

New summer straws and felts. Tricky new styles in gloves. Washable handbags, beaded handbags. Practical hose, all shades and weights.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
•
921 South Main Avenue

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
A picture well selected and tastefully framed is a heart-warming gift.
318 North Washington Avenue

Monitor readers appreciate quality. That is why they like to shop at
The Heinz Store
where the quality and dependability of merchandise is absolutely assured.
Come in today and let us serve you!

SEWICKLEY

"My! It's GOOD *When It Comes From"*
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

Cocomalt
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTHORIZED HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58 and 59

Walnut Automobile Co.
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Quaker State Oils
412 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 364

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick *"It's Buick again!"*
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DEFOREST

We have it! and Aerotype Esso, also Esso lubricants.
Essolene
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
DODGE and PLYMOUTH

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
for
GOOD FOOD
Sundays: Every Day and Night
MARKET STREET
Opposite 69th Street Terminal

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S
Growing Girls' Department
It has been said that there is not a more troublesome period for a mother than between her daughter's twelfth and sixteenth birthdays. Chiefly in an effort to aid mother and, too, to dress daughter perfectly, our Growing Girls' Department was established. Fresh, new Cinderella Frocks up to $1.98 and Silk Dresses up to $9.98.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation on weather by Shenstone is found in today's cryptic message.

"ABCDC EF GHABEGI JHDC KGELCDFNOOP RHJJCGQCQ ABNG N SEGC QNP; ABC DCN-FHG EF ABNA XCHXOC RHJJCGQ EA YEABHKA CGLP."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Island Empire situated off the east coast of Asia —— add the total of the digits in the year in which Commodore Perry of the U. S. broke through the barrier which this country had set up against the outside world ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the symbol which appears on the Japanese flag ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the chief seaport ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the capital city ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Spring planting gave rise to the following: Try changing ROOT to STEM in 6 moves.

Letter Addition

Here's a type of puzzle we haven't had for some time. Correct as the problem stands below, nevertheless, figures can be substituted for the letters—the same figure always representing a given letter, and so chosen that, when added, they, also, will give a correct total. Can you do it?

TWO
AND
TWO
ARE

FOUR

Correct Terms

Here is another list of correct terms, shared by a George School, Penna., reader. The first has been checked by way of example. Can you match the correct terms for the others?

1	colt	swan	
2	owlet	mackerel	
3	leveret	horse	1
4	dorse	dog-seal	
5	fawn	sheep	
6	blinker	codfish	
7	lamb	deer	
8	pup	pigeon	
9	cygnet	hare	
10	squab	owl	

(Answers Appear On This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

39

Where to Eat

Now that we are established in our hotel, let us look into the next important matter, where to eat:

We managed to visit most of the important places to dine—all but Paolo's, the popular Italian restaurant. It was closed on the Monday evening we had set aside for this gastronomic treat. But the meals at Sanborn's, Prendes, the Lady Baltimore, the Café Mitla, and the Mexico City Country Club are deserving of an article apiece.

We chose the Mitla because I was famished for a real Mexican dinner; and I didn't miss a thing, my order including everything from enchiladas (ayn-chee-lah'-dahs) on down through two varieties of tamales (one cooked in corn husks, the other steamed in banana leaves) and frijoles refritos (free-ho'-lace ray-free'-toce—"fried beans") to a cup of atole (ah-toe'-lay). Now lest you make a special trip down to Mexico just for a sip of atole, here's a trick way to save money: just mix up some corn starch (quite thick), color it pink, add some cinnamon, and heat it to a sputtery bubbling. One might just as well try to drink Indian pudding!

I may as well admit that my favorite Mexican dish is enchiladas; and I like them made flat—one tortilla (tore-tee'-ya—"flat corncake") on top of another (six or seven as a starter), with all the chili sauce, onions, and cheese doused in between; and with too much of the red fire overflowing the top, and the whole crowned with an egg fried ranchero style!

By the way, if you want your Mexican meal with a surplus of local color, go down to Los Cazuelas—you sit in the kitchen! And you will discover that some things besides comparisons are odorous.

But I simply must tell you about the grand and glorious meal out at the Country Club. It was, by the way, the highest-priced table d'hote meal I saw listed on any menu in Mexico—3 pesos (83 cents)! But I'd stack it up against any $5 meal I have ever seen in the States.

Well, when you order the "plato frio" (plah'-toe free'-o—"cold plate"), you are escorted into a large room which is literally piled high with epicurean delights. Here you will find a great platter of roast tenderloin, neatly sliced; there, a mountainous roast of sirloin; and yonder, a regal crown roast of pork.

For the first time in my life I had a generous helping of roast suckling pig! Beside this extraordinary platter was an overflowing dish of jellied breasts of chicken; and next to this was a baked ham. And, believe it or not, on a side-table was a king's ransom in caviar, as well as a steaming array of hot dogs! (Everybody to his taste!)

Add to this, a staggering display of sliced cold meats—all sorts of bologna; yes, and deviled eggs, fancy string beans, fresh asparagus, baby potatoes, and a deep bowl of artichoke hearts!

And for dessert: sliced pineapple, sliced oranges, strawberry shortcake, molded desserts heaped with whipped cream, seven kinds of pie, five kinds of cake, lots of ice cream, and a connoisseur's assortment of cheeses!

And, imagine taking as much of all this, as many times as you can waddle back and forth, under a special red glass roof, with caged birds singing away, and the air freighted with the perfume of thousands of beautiful flowers! Yes, and all the while a large stringed orchestra is lulling you with delicate melodies, interrupted now and then by charming singers!

Whew! When do we eat?—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

Webster's Greatest Thought

Daniel Webster, whose noble character and rich wisdom illumines many pages of America's history, was once asked, "What is the greatest thought that has ever occupied your mind?"

Instantly he replied, "The fact of my personal accountability to God."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A London waiter announces he will try the Channel swim some time in August. The customer who ordered a minute steak will have time to write a play.

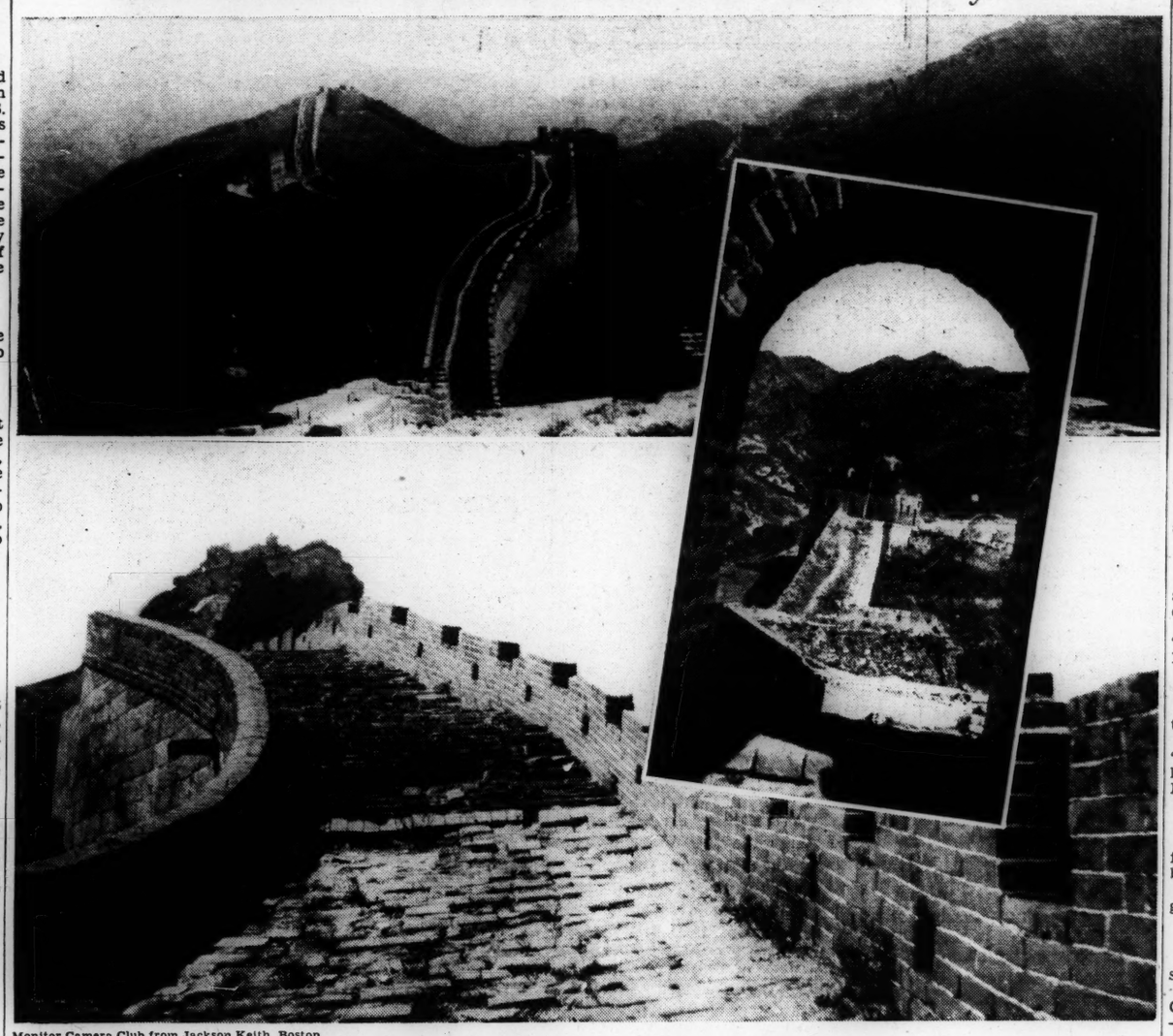
Punch: In a London teashop each waitress is called by the name of a flower. There is terrific competition among regular customers for the services of Forget-me-not.

London Opinion: A strike that many people would heartily welcome would be a sit-down strike of after-dinner speakers.

Quotation for Today

LET us be content to work to do the things we can, and not presume to fret because it's little. — ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The Great Wall of China Was Built in the Third Century B. C.



Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston

The Chinese Wall, Started by Emperor Shi-Hwang-ti, Has Remained Through the Centuries a Monument to Chinese Engineering Skill. It Would Stretch Half the Distance Across the United States

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Soup Makings

An elderly woman earns extra money by selling from door to door what she calls "soup makings"—several kinds of mixed dried vegetables done up in cellophane bags. There are split peas, dried beans (lima and kidney), lentils, barley, rice, alphabet noodles, etc.—the vegetable ingredients for a pot of soup.

She buys the dried vegetables in quantity and packs them in cellophane bags—charging fifteen cents a bag. Each contains a generous quantity and enough for a pot of vegetable soup.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Politics

"In the past five years the American people have completely changed their political outlook. They are as radical today as they were reactionary in the days of Harding and Coolidge."—William Allen White.

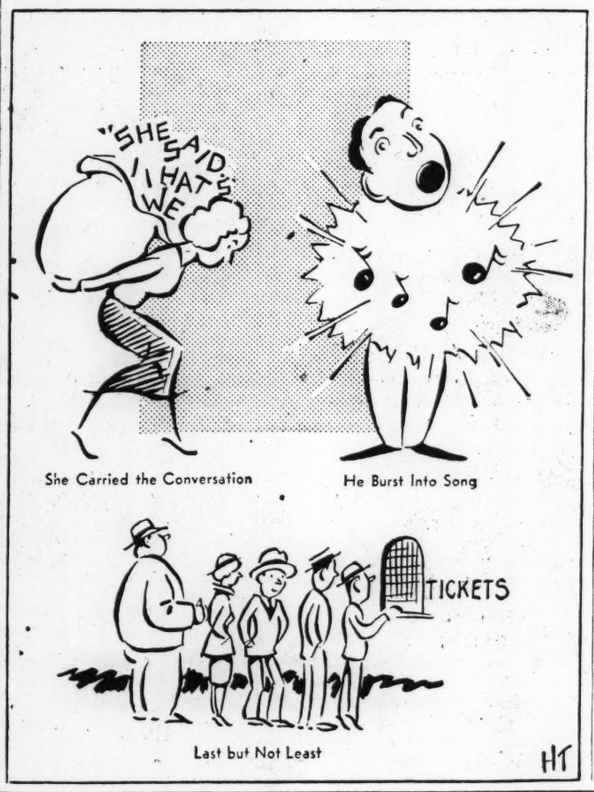
Too Much

"In England we do not have the American custom of shaking hands; it's hard on public men."—Hillaire Belloc.

Linked

"The autos make roads and roads make commerce and civilization."—Henry Ford.

If They Really Meant It



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Numbers

One player stands in the center of the floor, points to another player, and mentions a number. The latter must respond immediately with some event, date, or situation which the number recalls to him. For example, to the number "21" a player might respond, "The age of majority"; to "57" he might answer, "Varieties"; to "7," he might say, "Completeness," etc.

This game will prove interesting and educational if the answers are given promptly.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Jumper

A six-foot man would have to leap 120 feet to equal the athletic ability of the frog which can easily jump 20 times its length.

Speed

The hummingbird has been clocked at speeds higher than 40 miles an hour.

Powerful

Sunlight is 618,000 times as strong as moonlight, according to a European natural scientist.

Large Spread

A large maple tree grows as much as 2000 square yards of leaf surface annually.

In Lighter Vein

Father's Day of Rest

"Sunday is my day of rest
And so, relaxing too—
The children wake me up at six
The little darlings do!

"Then there are lots of home-y jobs
Saved up all week for me—
I mow and rake and mend and paint
For hours, merrily!

"Just when I'm through, the dear in-laws
To our front door are led—
They always stay to dinner too,
And past our time for bed.

"On Saturdays, my office seems
A slave's poor hole at best—
On Mondays, I'm convinced it's just
A perfect place to rest!"
—Elsi Parrish

As Expected

"John's in the firecracker manufacturing business now."

"How's he making out?"

"So far, all the reports are favorable."

Naturally

"I suppose you know why I've stopped you, miss," remarked the country policeman heavily.

"Yes," replied the lovely motorist, "you're lonely." — London Daily Herald.

Poor Business

"I've no change now—I'll see you tomorrow."

"Ah," sighed the street musician, "It's givin' credit to you ladies wot keeps me poor."—London Evening News.

Common Folk

When eventually the car was found, it was in an extremely buttered condition.—Local paper.

We can only just afford ordinary grease for ours.—Humorist.

Perhaps

"What does the bride think when she walks into the church?"

"Aisle, Altar, Hymn."—U. S. Coast Guard Foretop.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Beer-la-hai-roi

We are told in the sixteenth chapter of Genesis that when Hagar was wandering in the wilderness after her expulsion by her mistress Sarai, "the angel of the Lord found her by a fountain of water in the wilderness" (verse 7), and announced that she should return to Sarai, pointing out that through her son Ishmael, who was soon to be born, she would become the ancestress of a numerous race—Ishmael, being the progenitor of the Arab tribes. So in gratitude for the revelation which had been vouchsafed to her, she named the well "Beer-la-hai-roi"—"Well of the living one that seeth me" (cf. verse 14).

The spot is said to have been situated not far from Bered (ibid.), which is supposed to have been some 13 miles southwest of Beersheba. Later on, Isaac is said to have "dwelt by the well La-hai-roi" (Gen. 25:11), and it was not far from there that he first saw Rebekah (Gen. 24:61f.).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people commend it without envy."

Factual Figuring: 5 (Japan) plus 18 (1854), minus 3 (Sun), times 8 (Yokohama), divided by 5 (Tokyo) equals 32.

Letter Changing: Root, room, roam, ream, seam, seem, stem.

Letter Addition: FARWNTOUDE
1234567890

Correct Terms: Colt—horse; owlet—owl; leveret—hare; dorse—codfish; fawn—deer; blinker—mackerel; lamb—sheep; pup—dog-seal; cygnet—swan; squab—pigeon.

Cautious

"John, you must discharge the cook. She was impertinent to me and threatened to throw me out of the kitchen."

"The idea! I shall certainly discharge her. No one can talk to my wife like that and not answer to me for it."

"I'm glad to hear you say that, John; Maggie is in the kitchen now."

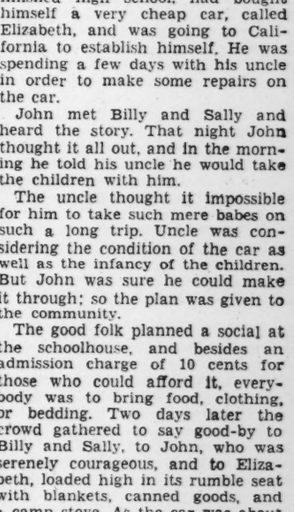
"All right. I'm going to the office. When you hear the telephone ring, tell Maggie I want to speak to her."
—Tit-Bits.

Guilty Party

Clerk: "I thought I'd tell you I've been here just twenty-five years, sir."

Boss: "So it's you that's worn this hole in the carpet!"—Pearson's.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Safe Escort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Redondo, Calif.

"Well, you know there has been a way all through the depression, the flood, and the drought; so there is some way to get these children to California." It was the good farmer talking, the farmer in Kansas, who had taken into his home Bill, age five, and Sally, three, children who had been left alone. A distant relative in California, who had been informed of the situation, had written that she would share her home with them, but had no money to pay their way out west.

So the little band of neighbors who had divided their all many times in the past few years, were gathered together to share in the children's immediate needs and to solve the problem of sending them west. Some time passed and still no way opened; then one day John arrived.

John was the farmer's nephew from "down in Maine." He had just finished high school, had bought himself a very cheap car, called Elizabeth, and was going to California to establish himself. He was spending a few days with his uncle in order to make some repairs on the car.

John met Billy and Sally and heard the story. That night John thought it all out, and in the morning he told his uncle he would take the children with him.

The uncle thought it impossible for him to take such mere babes on such a long trip. Uncle was considering the condition of the car as well as the infancy of the children. But John was sure he could make it through; so the plan was given to the community.

The good folk planned a social at the schoolhouse, and besides an admission charge of 10 cents for those who could afford it, everybody was to bring food, clothing, or bedding. Two days later the crowd gathered to say good-by to Billy and Sally, to John, who was serenely courageous, and to Elizabeth, loaded high in its rumble seat with blankets, canned goods, and a camp stove. As the car was about to start John was given $11, the receipts of the social.

Twelve days later John and the wee ones arrived in Redondo in splendid condition. John said they had been able to stop at auto camps every night. He had also been able to cook and to give the children needed attention. Only twice had Elizabeth demanded much time.

One who listened to the tale, told John he was a prince. But John looked self-conscious and said: "Oh no. Why I always helped mother with my little sisters, and have taken them on picnics lots of times."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Responsibilities

Question: The bylaws provide that certain small work shall be done by committees appointed by the board. The board has control over all officers. Is it in order for the board after having had a report from one of the committees to appoint a member of the board who is not on said committee, to undertake a piece of work which could have been done by the committee?

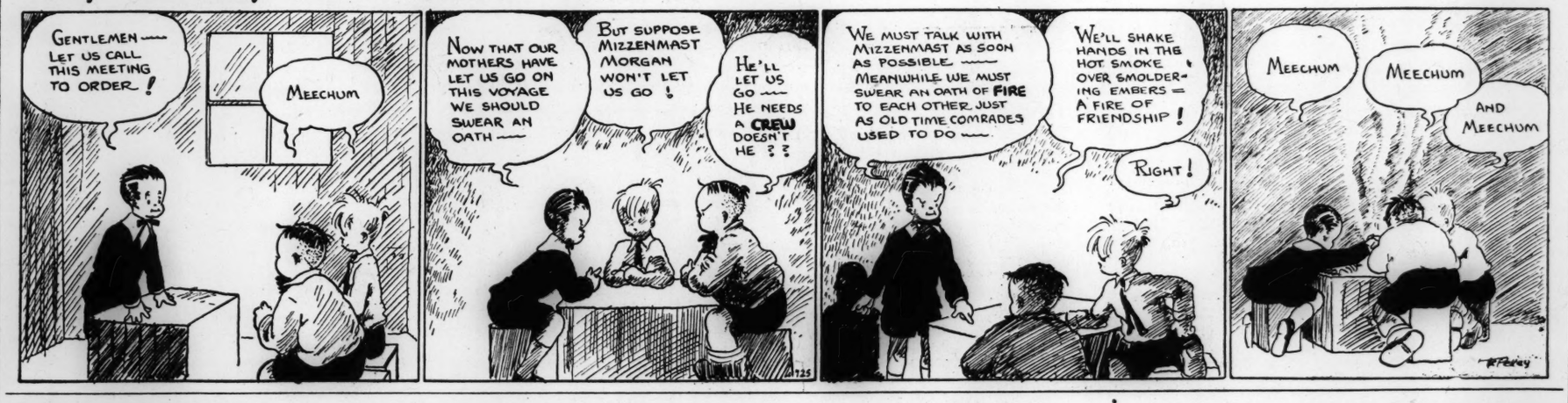
Answer: If the work is of the class stipulated in the bylaws to be done by a certain committee, the board could not transfer responsibility from the committee. It could, however, discharge the committee and appoint a new one. If the work is not of the type specifically delegated by the bylaws to the committee, but has been assigned to the committee by the board, the board could discharge the committee from further consideration of it and then appoint someone else to carry on.

Springtime

The world is fair indeed; and I
am free
To see its beauty; and to be
In solitude.
—James Stephens

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Semper Fidelis*

By LE PELLEY


GENTLEMEN —— LET US CALL THIS MEETING TO ORDER!
MEECHUM
NOW THAT OUR MOTHERS HAVE LET US GO ON THIS VOYAGE WE SHOULD SWEAR AN OATH ——
BUT SUPPOSE MIZZENMAST MORGAN WON'T LET US GO!
HE'LL LET US GO —— HE NEEDS A CREW DOESN'T HE??
WE MUST TALK WITH MIZZENMAST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE —— MEANWHILE WE MUST SWEAR AN OATH OF FIRE TO EACH OTHER JUST AS OLD TIME COMRADES USED TO DO ——
WE'LL SHAKE HANDS IN THE HOT SMOKE OVER SMOLDERING EMBERS = A FIRE OF FRIENDSHIP!
RIGHT!
MEECHUM
MEECHUM
AND MEECHUM

Animal Town—*A Longer Taste*

By DUMMER

HOLD ON JIMMY GIRAFFE. LET ME TREAT YOU TO AN ICE CREAM
ICE CREAM. YUM! YUM! I'LL SAY I WILL
SAY JIMMY, WHAT GOOD DOES YOUR LONG NECK DO YOU?
BUSTER BEAR YOU MAKE ME SNICKER. MY LONG NECK ALLOWS MY TO TASTE MY ICE CREAM LONGER. A TEN CENT ICE CREAM TASTES LIKE A DOLLAR'S WORTH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pickets and Pictures

PEACEFUL picketing is one thing; armed blockading of "struck" factories is something else. Protection of company property is one thing; slugging and shooting of strikers and their families is something else.

Why is food being dropped from airplanes into steel company fortresses? Why was there a fight yesterday at Ambridge, Pennsylvania, between 500 rival labor groups? Why is the Republic Steel Corporation suing the United States Government to compel delivery of food sent by mail to steel plants?

Simply because much of America's present labor trouble has become open warfare. Picketing has become anything but peaceful. Indeed, peaceful picketing, in which strikers are expected only to urge other workers not to take their jobs or to advise the public that their employer is "unfair to labor" puts a terrific strain on the self-control and wisdom of workers. It seems so much easier to use force than reason, to blockade a plant, than to reason with non-union workers. And it should be recognized that it isn't collective bargaining, but collective besieging of factories that is being employed by too many strikers as a method of persuasion against employers and other workers.

The dispute over the postal authorities' refusal to carry food into steel plants seems to have missed the essential point. It may be true that the ruling is one of long standing and was made by a local post office inspector without consulting Washington. It may be that a steel company attorney saw an opportunity to get the Government to use force to break a strike. But the point is, Why should force be necessary? Why shouldn't a postman or any other citizen walk peacefully into any place of business? Why should armed forces stop the free flow of commerce?

Are Americans going to leave the adjustment of labor rights and wrongs to be decided according to the number of clubs, guns, gas bombs or airplanes strikers or employers may possess? We do not believe the community can long tolerate this kind of warfare. The present system of armed blockade by local strikers or imported pickets is just as defiant of law as the sit-down strikes and apparently much more likely to lead to violence.

But let no one suppose the fault is all on the side of labor. Warfare is being carried on by some employers with just as much defiance of law and just as much effort to rule by force. The killing and wounding of workers and their families at Chicago a few days ago has been generally condemned. The evidence appears to be that the strikers were peacefully parading, had not reached the company's property and were fired on repeatedly by company guards when they were fleeing.

Pictures from Monroe, Michigan, of strikebreaker-deputies smashing abandoned cars of workers, display a ruthless attitude which no provocation can justify. A few days earlier the story of an attack by loyal Ford workers on unionists distributing literature took on a different meaning when pictures showed the brutal nature of the attack and disclosed supposed "workers" equipped with manacles and using the familiar methods of company police.

The fact is that labor disputes have become open wars, with both sides resorting frankly to force and without regard to public welfare. The law must step in. And not by joining in the war after it starts, but by preventing resort to arms. It must either provide for peaceful conciliation of labor disputes or for compulsory arbitration. If force is to be used it must be in the hands of the law.

Farewells

THE ringing appeal for virtue which Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in his last public speech as Prime Minister, made at the great rally of Empire youth in London worthily upholds an ancient British tradition. English statesmen have retired from the fierce spotlight of fame in many different moods—in pride, in the quiet knowledge of good deeds well done, in anger, and sometimes in disappointment, but almost invariably with dignity and impressiveness. This tradition Mr. Baldwin has added to and strengthened.

The most famous farewell speech of all is that which the genius of Shakespeare and the magnificent confidence of Thomas Wolsey between them combined to produce, and its disillusionment with the glories of office and the splendors of earthly grandeur has struck an answering chord in millions of hearts. Macaulay, too, having lost his seat through withstanding his constituents on what he considered to be a fundamental point of ethics, touched the same personal note. He would remember with pride, he said, how he had gained the confidence of the electors, and with no less pride how he had risked and how he had forfeited it.

These are celebrated examples of personal emotion; but there is another kind of withdrawal from active politics in which the personal is entirely forgotten. The Earl of Chatham, in one of his final appearances in the House of Lords, made with immense difficulty to himself, uttered a tremendous plea for humanity in the American War of Independence. This losing of self in a wider and nobler feeling is the grander tradition. It was this note that Mr. Baldwin struck.

Seal of the Fourteenth State

THE necessary statutory step taken by the Vermont Legislature in its recent session restores the seal adopted by the Legislature of 1779 as soon as the seal in use since 1862 has been properly damasked by the Governor. In Britain, as Vermont has learned by correspondence with the office of the Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, when one seal is displaced by another it must be "damasked" or put out of commission by the King. In Vermont, having no king, the Governor will damask. Thus the Historical Society of that State triumphs after long effort; and an interesting story dating back to Revolutionary days gets into the news.

Vermont, though active in the Revolution, was not one of the original thirteen states. It was then a state in the opinion of the Vermonters, but not in that of the authorities of New Hampshire and New York, who respectively argued that the territory belonged in their own bailiwick. The settlers set up their own state; its Treasurer and Surveyor General, Ira Allen, designed the State seal; Reuben Dean, silversmith, cast it; the Legislature of 1779 accepted it. It had been cut in low relief and the Legislature directed that it be cut deeper. The French Consul General, St. Jean de Crevecoeur, corresponding with Ethan Allen, offered to have the cutting done by Louis XIV's royal engraver. It was a beautiful seal and one detail was a pine tree with fourteen branches symbolizing the hope and expectation of Vermont to become the fourteenth state.

In March, 1791, Vermont did become the fourteenth state. But the seal was not cut deeper by Louis XIV's royal engraver or anybody else. It wore out. By 1821 it was so worn out that a new seal was made, but did not follow the first more admirable design. There was no correspondence with the Lord Chancellor of England; and, as the Vermont Historical Society has more than once reminded the Legislature, this seal really had no standing at all among seals. In the middle of the last century it was noticed that the State had no coat of arms; so a coat of arms was devised and another new seal made by putting the coat of arms inside a circle. The Legislature had apparently forgotten that Vermont already had a perfectly good seal properly adopted by its predecessor in 1779. But the Historical Society hadn't forgotten, and last January presented a memorial to the Legislature asking it to restore the original seal; which the Legislature decided to do.

All that remains is for the Governor to damask and Vermont will have a proper seal indicating not the hope of becoming the fourteenth state, but the fait accompli.

School's Out

THOSE who, with the approach of vacation, had looked somewhat apprehensively upon the schoolhouse as a "Pandora's box" whose lifted lid would shortly release upon the community a swarm of impish, inquisitive and impetuous "young ideas," have had occasion, ere now, to revise this opinion.

Not that young people, having made the seasonal discovery that "all play and no work" contributes almost as much toward dullness as "all work and no play," find time hanging heavily on their hands. There are too many interesting things to do.

Junior, his years and parents permitting, is tinkering with the more than slightly used "used car" purchased with money saved from a microscopic allowance, thereby adding to a recently learned lesson in thrift a first-hand knowledge which may one day stand him in good stead.

A somewhat less mature "Junior," attending a Boy Scout or "Y" camp, is gaining, along with the outing, a grounding in citizenship, while Betty, "going on fifteen" and a picture of youthful prettiness in the new kitchen apron, receives pre-course culinary instruction from "Moms" against the time when she shall enroll in the high school domestic science class. Mary, fashioning a wardrobe for her favorite doll from the contents of a capacious "scrap bag" is, in reality, absorbing the rudiments of domestic art.

His lawn trimming task completed, "Bookworm Bobby," who aspires some day to write, scans a "Junior Classics" volume, maintaining meantime an interested eye on trade-minded Tommy, whose home-fabricated refreshment stand, now in its third season, has, among its "good will" assets, not a few permanent patrons.

Elsewhere in the community, other of tomorrow's citizens are likewise industriously engaged, each following his own bent and each so absorbed in learning the lesson of living that, in the words of many a mother, it is "almost as quiet as though the children were in school."

ONE IS APT to be discouraged when finding himself "in the red," whereas all he has to remember is that it is just a few shades from being "in the pink."

The Living Constitution

Book News of the Day

AS NEARLY as a history of the United States can be written in a series of biographies, Burton J. Hendrick has accomplished that in his BULWARK OF THE REPUBLIC (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75). Subtitled, "A Biography of the Constitution," it gives that document as living a characterization as most writers achieve for their flesh and blood heroes.

It does this not by analyzing the Constitution itself, tracing its legal origins or expounding its governmental meanings, but by telling the human stories of the men who have made and molded it and are still molding it, from the eighteenth century down to today. It is not a collection of biographies, each compartmented and formalized, but rather a stream of them, flowing one into another with that continuity of influence and impact that makes political history the stage for an ever-changing drama.

* * *

In the early chapters, one gains an outstanding impression of the genuine statesmanship of Washington. This picture America needs to know better—not merely of a man who led an army and became enshrined in plaster casts in a thousand schoolhouses, but a man who saw clearly what the raw, young republic needed to make it respected and to make it respect itself, and who gave that discipline during his Presidency with a foresight of nationhood beyond that glimpsed by most of his fellows.

The story of the Constitutional Convention is well compressed in the careers of Madison, Hamilton, Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth, George Mason, John Dickinson and others. It is good to see Sherman receive so well his rugged due, as it is pleasing to see another biographer portray the little-known greatness of James Wilson. The part of Franklin as a pacificator has, of course, been sufficiently told; but, with his attention to Sherman and Ellsworth, one wonders why Mr. Hendrick omits William Samuel Johnson from the triumvirate of Connecticut compromise makers. And, with his liking for men of flair, why is not more said of Gouverneur Morris, the most vocal man in the convention?

* * *

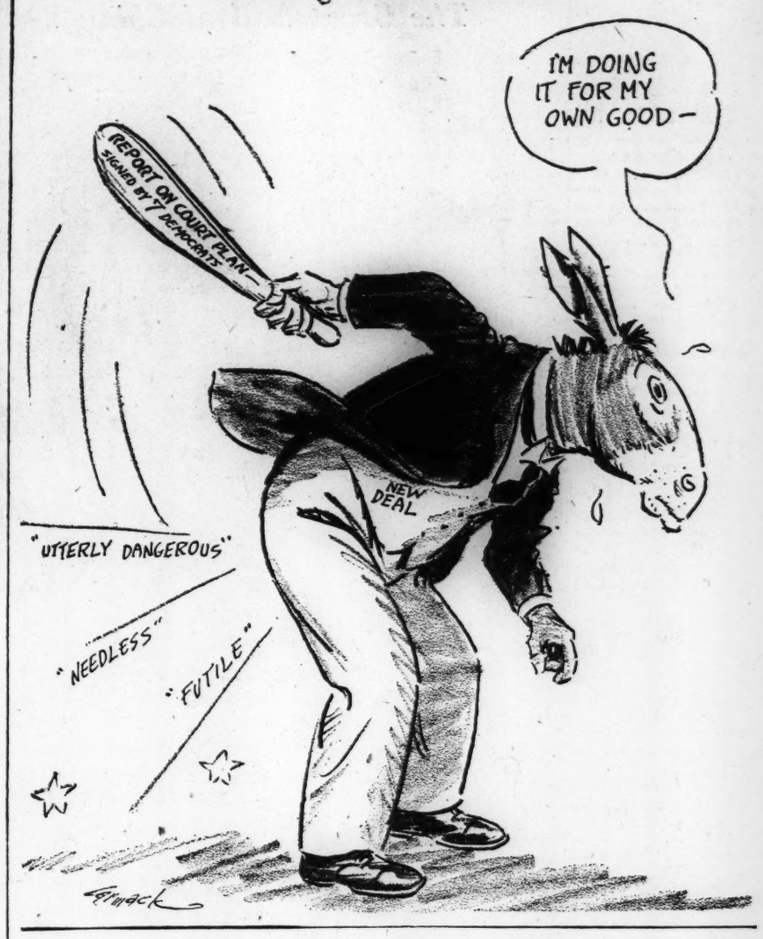
However, in a complete life story of the Constitution, it is quite proper as well as provocative that the space given to developments since the convention should be as nine to one compared to the convention itself. That percentage of emphasis may suggest today the contest between the Supreme Court and the Chief Executive, an off-and-on feud which this book shows to have begun with Jefferson and Marshall.

The personalities who, since that time, proved to be leaders of public opinion as to what the Constitution really is in application—these form a robust parade through 300 pages. Timothy Pickering of the Hartford Convention, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson and his appointee, Chief Justice Taney, Douglas, Lincoln and so on, down they march to the two Roosevelts and Justices Harlan and Holmes. The collusion shown between President Buchanan and the court in the Dred Scott case and the attitude of Lincoln in seeking to reverse that decision make exciting reading.

On the whole, the great service which Mr. Hendrick's book does is to show the essence of the Constitution, not in a relic or formalistic document dependent on either the court or the Presidency for its sole protection, but as the living will of the American people for union and for a government equal to their needs.

T. N.

Teaching Himself a Lesson



Travel Log

ALL the letters had foreign postmarks so I took them out to the woods to read, for once you begin to clasp hands across oceans, the jangling of the domestic telephone—however welcome at some moments—becomes a bane. Seated on an overturned log, I tore eagerly at a flap and dipped in. . . .

"In Tripoli," she wrote, "when Mussolini came by . . . under African skies with background of palms, sheeted Arabs, camels . . . the bluest sea and the semi-Moorish architecture of a white city—I am going down into the desert. There are good roads everywhere, for the Italians here are true to their heritage of being good road builders. . . . Back to Holland for the tulips . . ."

I sat back more firmly against the tree behind my log and went further into other times and scenes. That winter's eve in London. Turning out alone for a concert in Queen's Hall and feeling rather dismal. There are times when being alone is the best possible companionship. Other times it seems to have a strangely unaccompanied feeling. But she of the letter had the seat next to mine that night.

You cannot say afterward how those things begin. A glance, a smile, a responsive word, or one picks up the other's program. When the lights began to dim in the hall we were still standing there, talking, keeping at bay the moment when we should both step into taxis and go our lonely ways. Yet we were to meet again and again.

* * *

And this letter with the new Belgian stamp will be from the little French Madame, who came to give Peter his lessons, in a language which Peter scorned with one dire opprobrium: "It sounds sissy." I do believe he thought only women spoke it, until there was a little boy out in the forest with whom he wished to play and could not, for lack of speech. That subdued Peter and it was not long before he was piping in it, too. French is especially endearing from the lips of children. I have never forgotten my pleasure over their excitement at a Punch-and-Judy show in the gardens of the Tuileries. Their shouts of Regarde! Regarde-toi! delighted me more than the show itself.

* * *

Another English postmark. Sussex. It is spring again in Sussex, and the bluebells will be sweeping over the wooded meadows like slices of the sky, and the lambs will be browsing the fresh green grass of the Downs. Still farther away, the sea will be rolling in . . . a steady, friendly roll along the wide beach—a bewitching ha'nt to call one back again and again.

Each letter brings me those quicksilver moments; here an hour of high tide, of wind and driving rain; there an hour lying on one's back alone in the meadow with bluebells under one's fingers and cuckoos calling overhead, alternate sunshine and shadows.

* * *

"Dear I. T." I begin a letter in reply to the first one opened. (I. T. stands for Indefatigable Traveler.) "I am sitting on a log in the middle of Massachusetts, yet I have been to London—but not to see the Queen—and rejoined you there. I have been to Rye and the Downs; I have been to Seaford glorying in the wind across those white cliffs. I have been in the gardens of the Tuileries, to Brussels, and stood at your side in Holland looking at the tulips. As for Tripoli, I will not budge from my log. You may have it, and the desert, and any other such centrally heated places. On the whole, I've come off rather better than you, for it cost me nothing to travel except a few gallons of gas to get out in the country, and I have not had to pack, unpack, or repack a single bag! Try the U. S. and share my log for a change. . . . Otherwise you will arrive at the high degree of N. L. T. S. (Nothing left to see.) And then what will you do without a Travel Log like mine?"

DOROTHY DESMOND

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Social Security and the Yankee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John Pearson, New England regional director for the Social Security Board, is reputed to have said to a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent news story, "Here the Government is waiting to disburse money and people just won't come and get it." He was referring to the more than $100,000 waiting to be claimed by New Englanders.

New England many times has been termed the backbone of the nation. It is slow to react to national enthusiastic periods of balloon prosperity and slow to drop to the depths of panic depression. Its people are termed hicks, farmers, Yankees and just plain ornery. They have been called unfriendly to the visitors that constantly visit this Switzerland of America, but once you've made a friend of a New Englander you've got something.

And so these fishermen, farmers, and caterers to the vacationist go about their business, stolid, sturdy, honest, thrifty and wholesome. But gradually they hear about something that is labeled Social Security. It is pondered and discussed before the kerosene lamp, the fireplace and the electric light. Then it is put aside and routine work goes on. Gradually New Englanders over 65 years of age are notified that the Government wants to give them some money. To take care of them in their old age. Let it be said here that many, many New Englanders at the age of 65 are still good for a lot of "spud" diggin' and cannin'. Ten thousand persons in New England are eligible for more than $100,000. So far, according to Mr. Pearson, 725 have applied for their share.

The Monitor story said: "Mr. Pearson attributed the delay in filing to failure on the part of both employers and employees to comprehend the situation. 'The story has been published in the newspapers, told over the radio and explained in speeches—but people just don't seem to understand,' he said."

But New Englanders learned about thrift long before Mr. Pearson was born, and they have a way of taking care of their own. Then again they have a habit of looking a gift horse in the mouth and consider a long time before they become beholdin' to anyone. They also learned many generations ago that if anything is borrowed, someone has to pay it back. It is just possible that New Englanders understand only too well. NEW ENGLANDER

Belmont, Mass.

Last to Secede

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having been graduated by the University of North Carolina (from whose press the book on William G. Brownlow issued), and having become well acquainted with grandchildren of Brownlow (while practicing law at Knoxville, Tenn.), I was especially interested in the review of this book, "William G. Brownlow: Fighting Parson of the Southern Highlands," by Prof. E. M. Coulter, which was published in the Monitor recently.

It is perhaps a matter of small importance whether Tennessee was the first state to secede, as is stated by the reviewer of this book. And yet, if a thing deserves mention at all, the fact is what ought to be published, not its opposite. Instead of being the first state to secede, Tennessee was the last state to secede.

In the secession of the states, South Carolina stands first—Dec. 25, 1860—and Tennessee last—June 8, 1861. Sentiment in favor of secession, on the general issue, was not strong enough in Virginia or Tennessee to bring the matter to a vote, until war began between the Union and the states which had seceded.

New York, N. Y. HAYNE DAVIS

Le Roi le Veult

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent question in the House of Commons disclosed the fact that the rector of Pinhoe, in Devonshire, receives an annuity of 16s. for the upkeep of a donkey, the which annuity was originally granted over 900 years ago "in fulfilment of a promise made by Ethelred the Unready." It is pleasing to learn, however late in the day, that Ethelred could, on occasion anyway, be ready with his purse. As a matter of fact, time and the English tongue have dealt a little unjustly with him: he was only without "rede," which means "counsel," and may possibly indicate merely that he did not welcome advice. It may have been worse than that, of course; but the truth about Ethelred is now as far to seek as in the case of that other potentate—

"Does he study the wants of his own dominion?
"Or doesn't he care for public opinion a JOT,
The Akond of Swat?"

We might deduce that his friend, the Rector, kept his own counsel, as a step to keeping his own donkey; whereas the donkey, in retaining his ecclesiastical connection through subsequent reigns, was undoubtedly something of a Vicar of Bray.

This is by no means the only instance in English history of a prince's gratitude to obscure folk being continued down the centuries; although the most famous example, the pension paid to the Pendrell brothers, only dates from the wanderings of Charles II. The former is, however, pre-eminently an illustration of the respect accorded in England to tradition. Close upon a thousand years have come and gone; war, conquest, revolution, and dynastic changes have supervened; yet the writ of Ethelred still runs. For though he was but a barbaric chieftain in a remote age, he was also an English king. E. F.-B.

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

The Common Concern

[From The [London] Spectator]

IT IS A SIMPLE statement of fact, but one which cannot be too often affirmed, that the United States and Great Britain have one great common concern—the preservation of peace throughout the world.

WORDS take their value from their author and their occasion; and simple, almost platitudinous, statement of fact though it be, it is not a small thing that the declaration here quoted should have been made by the President of the United States and made in a special message to a leading American paper, The Christian Science Monitor, in direct connection with the Coronation of King George VI. The message forms one, and the most notable, of the manifold evidences available of the community of feeling between the two great democracies on either side of the Atlantic. . . .

In nations, as in individuals, a disposition to think always the best of each other instead of the worst is as welcome as it is rare. But a community of spirit is not necessarily a community of purpose, and a community of purpose will not of itself result in common achievement, in which Anglo-American friendship must express itself if it is to prove its worth. To that goal President Roosevelt points both countries when he chooses the occasion of the Coronation of a British king to declare that the two nations have one great common concern—the preservation of peace throughout the world. That that is no empty aspiration the policy to which Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, have diligently striven to give effect for years past abundantly testifies. It is a policy aiming not at the preservation of peace as between the United States and Great Britain—that peace, we may with all reverence thank God, is not in danger—but peace, as Mr. Roosevelt says explicitly, throughout the world. That is a vast undertaking, but half of it is already accomplished. Peace is preserved between the United States on the one hand and Great Britain and all British Dominions on the other, and since the Buenos Aires Conference of last year it is legitimate to believe that in spite of sinister memories of the Chaco struggle it is now preserved throughout the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

For its preservation throughout the world a close, resolute and wisely conceived co-operation between Great Britain and the United States is an essential condition. Their task is twofold—to cement their own relations more firmly and to offer their joint assistance in the removal of such removable factors as plainly endanger world peace. . . .

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull want a trade treaty with Great Britain, to crown the series of treaties for the mutual reduction of tariffs which they have already successfully negotiated with sixteen nations. Every such treaty involves sacrifices on the part of some particular industry in so far as it means a withdrawal of tariff protection. The proposal for a trade treaty between America and Britain inevitably provokes protests from American manufacturers and British farmers; one of the baleful effects of protection everywhere is that it makes a minority vocal and leaves the majority indifferent. . . .

Their agreement achieved, the two countries will be substantially better equipped for the approach to their great common concern. That approach cannot be along political, much less along military-sanction, lines. America will not at present look at new political commitments. But if there are nations in the world (and there are a dozen of them unless the world is irretrievably demented) which have slipped, through a perverted instinct for self-preservation into a disastrous economic nationalism—disastrous not only to themselves but to peace because of the antagonisms it engenders — and would welcome external help in their endeavour to restore saner conditions, that help can be afforded primarily by the two nations whose common concern for peace has just been proclaimed anew.

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Germany's case is the most obvious. Dr. Schacht has once more been emphasizing need for export markets. . . . German industry and inventive capacity are immense, and there are undoubtedly areas in the world where those qualities could be immensely productive in association with capital which could only be raised at present in Britain or America. But it is by no means certain, or even probable, that such results could be obtained from African colonies, which Great Britain, with far greater colonizing experience, has in the main found singularly unremunerative.

On purely business grounds a loan for the development of colonies is impracticable. Nor, of course, could a loan calculated to facilitate a rearmament program be entertained. Limitation of armaments is, for both psychological and economic reasons, the basis of the preservation of peace. But the preservation of peace, which not merely two great nations, but all nations in their professions and the vast majority of them in their sincere intentions, make the object of their policy, is no empty and visionary aspiration. Peace can be preserved. War is not inevitable. America is shaping a practical policy in which we should be fully associated with her.